

Eagleburger arrives in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger arrived in Israel Tuesday for talks with Israeli leaders likely to focus on Middle East issues. He told reporters he had come to continue talks started earlier this year on international and bilateral issues. "I hope the talks will be fruitful as they have in the past," he added. Mr. Eagleburger is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir. Israel is concerned that Lebanon under pressure from Syria could change or cancel a U.S.-mediated accord reached last May between Israel and Lebanon which included provisions on informal relations between the two countries.

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King sends good wishes to Algeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a congratulatory cable to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid on the occasion of the Algerian national day. The King, on behalf of himself and the Jordanian people and government, wished the Algerian people success in leading the Algerian people to their goals and the welfare and just causes of the Arab Nation.

Hassan leaves to address UNESCO

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left Amman for Paris Tuesday on a short working visit during which he will address the 22nd general meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which opened in the French capital on Oct. 25.

Curfew imposed on Bethlehem University

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli forces Tuesday imposed a curfew on the University of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank after Palestinian students demonstrated against the occupation and threw rocks at Israeli army vehicles. Israeli officials said the students hurled stones at passersby and vehicles in protest at the arrest by security forces of members of the student council on charges of possessing "subversive literature." The university was declared a closed military area and access to journalists was barred.

Fahd receives Iraqi message

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Tuesday received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the Saudi Press Agency said. The message, whose contents were not disclosed, was delivered by Iraqi Oil Minister Qasem Ahmad Taqi, who arrived in Riyadh earlier Tuesday, the agency said.

'Syria may threaten U.S. warships'

WASHINGTON (R) — Reagan administration officials were quoted Tuesday as saying Syria might be preparing to threaten U.S. warships off the coast of Lebanon with a missile attack. The Washington Post quoted unnamed intelligence sources as saying that Syria had established a new lookout post with a view of the Mediterranean and had been holding manoeuvres involving mobile missile launchers.

Palestinian clashes erupt near Tripoli

TRIPOLI (R) — Rival Palestinian groups attacked each other with rockets and heavy machine-guns in northern Lebanon Tuesday, security sources said. The fighting renewed clashes between supporters and opponents of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, which have broken out often recently.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Geneva talks focus on Israeli-Lebanese pact

GENEVA (R) — Peace talks between Lebanon's feuding factions began in earnest Tuesday with Lebanese-Israeli relations quickly taking centre stage at the long-awaited national reconciliation conference here.

In a two-hour session Tuesday morning, President Amin Gemayel and six of the eight factional leaders taking part put forward their conflicting visions of Lebanon's future, conference sources said.

Three pro-Syrian opposition delegates attacked a troop withdrawal agreement signed with Israel last May and called on the government to revoke it, they said.

As soon as the session ended, Mr. Gemayel went into private talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, who is attending the conference as an observer.

Syria, as patron of the opposition, "National Salvation Front" and as the military power in over half of Lebanon, has a crucial role in the outcome of the talks.

Syrian stand

The sources quoted Mr. Khaddam as saying that Israel, which he attacked as an occupying power, was using the May 17 troop withdrawal agreement to put pressure on Lebanon.

They said Mr. Khaddam also attacked the United States for claiming to be concerned about U.S. security in Lebanon, thousands of

Jumblatt challenges MNF

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jumblatt, whose forces battled rightist militants and the Lebanese army around Beirut in September, interrupted Tuesday morning's session to challenge the government's right to retain foreign forces in Lebanon.

A four-nation force, of some 5,000 men, has been stationed in

Beirut for more than a year with the Gemayel government's agreement.

The opposition accuses the Multi-National Force (MNF), and in particular its U.S. contingent, of intervening on the government side in the September fighting.

The force lost almost 300 men in bomb attacks on U.S. and French bases in Beirut nine days ago. (Kelley answers investigation, page 2)

As Mr. Jumblatt walked through the hotel where the talks are taking place, he held up a miniature camera and said: "I am going to take pictures too, of these antics," referring to his elderly rivals.

On sitting down, he began photographing the other delegates, including President Gemayel.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese army and Druze militiamen clashed for the second day running in hills above Beirut as the factional leaders met in Geneva.

Military sources said pre-dawn exchanges of machine-gun fire were followed by shelling later in the day and the regular thump of exploding artillery shells could be clearly heard in Beirut.

Meanwhile, 210 Christian refugees were evacuated under Red Cross escort from the Druze-besieged town of Deir Al Qamar in the central Shouf mountains.

The evacuation was the first of its type since Mr. Jumblatt's men surrounded an estimated 20,000 refugees, 5,000 residents and more than 2,000 Christian Falangist fighters in the town in early September.

Israel warns against breaking pact

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel said Tuesday it would keep its forces in southern Lebanon and reconsider its policy of open bridges into its occupation zone if the Beirut government accedes to Syrian pressure, and breaks its accord with Israel.

The warning, which coincided with the opening of a reconciliation meeting in Geneva for Lebanon's warring factions, was made by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Ministry officials to Richard Luce, the British minister of state for foreign affairs.

Senior Israeli officials said Mr. Shamir made it clear that Israel could not withdraw its forces from the zone if the pact, signed in May, were broken.

In a separate meeting, Deputy

Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir emphasised that the bridges stayed open out of Israeli "goodwill and respect for the accord."

Israel's military is pressuring the government to close the bridges over the Awali River which lead from the Israeli-occupied south to the rest of Lebanon because of continuing ambushes against its troops.

But Mr. Shamir's right-wing coalition is eager to keep the passages open so that the Israeli occupation is not viewed as de facto partition of Lebanon, the officials said.

Mr. Ben-Meir told Mr. Luce that the Geneva meeting was a test of whether Lebanon was able to maintain its independence and sovereignty in the face of "strong Syrian pressure" to abrogate the

Lebanon-Israel pact on the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Under the accord, Israel agreed to withdraw its troops from Lebanon if Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation did the same.

Syria has called for cancellation of the accord.

Mr. Luce is in Israel on the first leg of a three-country visit which will also take him to Jordan and Egypt.

Press reports in Amman said Monday Mr. Luce is expected to arrive in Jordan this week. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv Mr. Luce is expected to leave for Jordan on Thursday.

Syrian military strength upsets Israel, page 2

American negotiator says arms talks are continuing

GENEVA (R) — The chief United States negotiator at the Geneva talks on European-based nuclear missiles said Tuesday the talks were continuing and Moscow was not asking for a recess.

Paul Nitze was speaking to reporters after a three-hour negotiating session with his counterpart Yuri Kvititsky at the Soviet mission in Geneva. A U.S. spokesman said there would be another regular session on Thursday at the American mission.

Speculation has increased that Moscow might break off the negotiations as the deadline approaches for deployment of the first of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

Soviet President Yuri Andropov warned last Wednesday that appearance of the missiles would "make the continuation of the present talks in Geneva impossible."

Asked whether Moscow had agreed to continue talking or had asked for a recess, Mr. Nitze said: "They are not asking for a recess. The talks are continuing."

Previous rounds of the two-year-old talks have lasted two months but Washington has proposed an extension of the current crucial round, which began on Sept. 6, until Dec. 15.

Moscow's response is not clear, but Soviet sources described the atmosphere at Tuesday's session as "normal and workmanlike."

They said the fact that both sides had agreed to fresh session of talks indicated that Moscow would keep negotiating at least up to the time of the first deployments, which West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in Tokyo Tuesday would take place later this month.

British parliament okays cruise missile deployment

LONDON (Agencies) — The British parliament Monday night cleared the way for U.S. cruise missiles to be based in Britain and a Roman Catholic priest who heads the country's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) Tuesday warned that protests against the missiles would be stepped up even if they were deployed.

Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine said Monday night the mobile cruise launchers would be arriving shortly and the first of the 160 multiple-warhead rockets to be stationed in Britain would be installed by the end of the year.

He promised a statement to parliament when the first missiles arrive in Britain.

Parliament overwhelmingly rejected appeals for dual British and American control of the U.S. missiles.

Some members argued that,

after the absence of adequate consultation between Washington and London over the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, the Reagan administration could no longer be trusted to stick to its commitment to consult the British prime minister before launching U.S. weapons on British territory.

Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND whose supporters staged a torchlight procession in London last night, warned on television that the campaign against the missiles would be stepped up even if the missiles were deployed.

"I don't recommend breaking the law as a normal practice but I think there will be people who will wish to use their bodies or motor cars to obstruct the passage of these missiles."

He was "quite likely" to be jailed in the protests, he said.

European millions demand peace, page 4

West Germany to begin Pershing sitings this month

TOKYO (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Tuesday West Germany would begin deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles later this month if no agreement is reached at arms reduction talks in Geneva, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials quoted Mr. Kohl as telling Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during talks in the Japanese capital that deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe would

begin late this month and be completed by the end of the year.

Mr. Kohl told Mr. Nakasone that he believed the Soviet Union would only start "fully-fledged" disarmament talks once deployment was completed.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) has said it will begin deploying 464 low-flying cruise and 108 Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if no agreement is reached at the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva by the end of the year. All the

Pershing missiles are due to be based in West Germany.

In a joint statement issued later Tuesday, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Nakasone cited regional conflicts as a grave threat to world peace and urged restraint on all sides.

The statement did not specifically mention problems such as the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and the struggle in Lebanon.

But diplomats said these issues were clearly in the minds of the two leaders when they issued the statement following two sessions

of talks.

"Recent international developments have included, in addition to heightened tension in East-West relations, regional conflicts as well as frequent acts of violence in various parts of the world," the statement said.

"These trends, should they persist and grow worse, could pose a grave threat to world peace."

Palme: U.N. move cannot end war

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said Tuesday that a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a halt to hostilities in the Gulf region would not help to solve the war between Iran and Iraq. Mr. Palme has been working since 1981 for a negotiated solution to the three-year-old Gulf war, as a special representative of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Iran rejected Monday's U.N. resolution and said it would pay no further heed to the 15-nation Security Council. "I am forced to note that a resolution which arouses such strong opposition from one of the parties will unfortunately not contribute to bringing the conflict between Iran and Iraq any nearer a solution," Mr. Palme told a press conference. Mr. Palme said he felt pessimistic about the war, especially as there was a growing danger of it being internationalised.

Iraq accepts U.N. call, Iran says 'no'

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Tuesday accepted Monday night's U.N. Security Council call for an immediate end to its war with Iran, but Tehran rejected the U.N. move and said it would pay no further heed to the world body.

The Iraqi acceptance, which came in a statement issued after high-level meetings of government and Baath Party leaders, also warned Iraq would take "necessary measures" if Iran did not accept the call.

The statement came after a joint meeting of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and the regional leadership of the Baath Socialist Party chaired by President Saddam Hussein.

"Iraq welcomes paragraph 2 of the (Security Council) resolution and expresses its willingness to abide by it provided that the other party (Iran) does the same through the council's guarantees and observation to assure its accurate implementation," an Iraqi spokesman told the Iraqi News Agency.

The spokesman was referring to the possible dispatch of U.N. observers to the war zone. On Monday night,

The U.N. resolution, the fourth by the council since the Iran-Iraq

war broke out in 1980, called for an immediate end to the war and affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters. (Full text of the resolution on page 2)

Iraq also accepted the provisions of paragraph 3 of the resolution concerning free navigation in international waters "provided that the other party accepts the same and fully and truly applies its contents without any obstacles," the spokesman said.

But he warned that "if the other party rejects the council's resolution or if it refuses to implement it after accepting it, Iraq reserves the right to take the necessary measures to protect its vital interests."

The U.N. Security Council vote, calling for an immediate end to hostilities, was by 12 votes to none with three abstentions.

Iran's U.N. envoy Rajaei Khorassani immediately rejected it and said his country would no longer heed the council.

"The Security Council lost its last chance. It has no credibility whatsoever," Mr. Khorassani told a press conference. "We think we are not going to listen to the Security Council anymore," he said, accusing it of bias.

Gulf foreign ministers open talks

DOHA (R) — Foreign ministers from the five Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) allies held a second round of talks Tuesday amid concern over the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanon.

The ministers from Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are expected to adopt recommendations to be forwarded to a council summit meeting scheduled to start in Doha on Nov. 7.

Official sources said the ministers, meeting under tight security in the Qatari capital, reviewed economic and military cooperation.

They also discussed the 37-month-old Gulf war, the Lebanese crisis, inter-Palestinian disputes and Arab differences, the sources said.

Qatar's minister of state for foreign affairs, Sheikh Ahmad Ibn Seif Al Thani, told the opening session the meeting came at a critical time for the Gulf region.

U.S. forces extend Grenada invasion

WASHINGTON (R) — Two companies of U.S. Marines landed on Carriacou island north of Grenada before dawn Tuesday to follow up a report that Cubans were on the island but met no resistance, the Pentagon said Tuesday.

It said the Marines, numbering between 400 and 500 men, searched the tiny island, but after meeting no resistance prepared to re-embark on their ships.

The Pentagon did not say whether any Cubans were found. Carriacou has a population of about 6,000 and lies 50 kilometres north of Grenada.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said they were landed by helicopters and amphibious landing craft.

They were ordered there to "clear away any further oppo-

sition and to take control of weapons and other material reported stored there," Mr. Speakes said.

Officials provided no other fresh information on the military situation on Grenada Tuesday morning.

The House of Representatives is expected to vote later Tuesday to invoke the War Powers Act which would require President Reagan to explain his decision and to withdraw the troops within 60 days unless Congress agrees to an extension.

U.N. to resume debate

At the United Nations, the General Assembly agreed Tuesday to begin debate on Grenada Wednesday, following the U.S. veto of a Security Council resolution calling for a withdrawal of

the United States-led invasion force.

There is no power of veto in the 15-nation assembly.

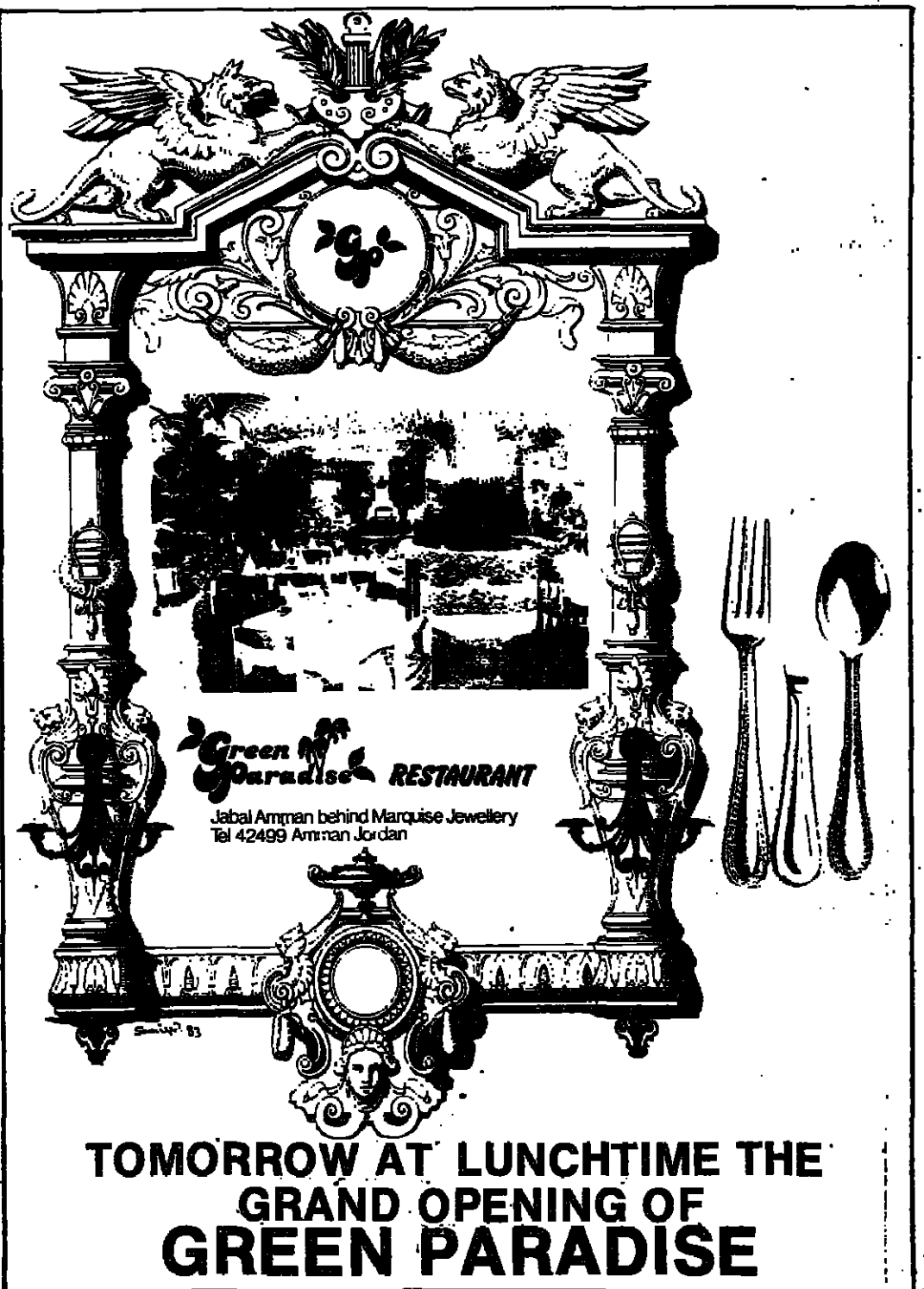
Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American delegate, raised no objection to the plan, which was endorsed without a formal vote on the basis of private consultations before the assembly met.

Nicaragua has proposed a carbon copy of the Security Council resolution that was defeated by the U.S. veto on Sunday.

This time it appears certain to be adopted in the General Assembly by a wide margin.

The resolution deplored the intervention in Grenada as a flagrant violation of international law.

Grenada invasion puts Thatcher in awkward situation, page 4



Green Paradise RESTAURANT
Jabal Amman behind Marquise Jewellery
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TOMORROW AT LUNCHTIME THE GRAND OPENING OF GREEN PARADISE

Majority of Turkish victims women, children

ERZURUM, Turkey (R) — Most of the more than 1,200 victims of Sunday's earthquake in north-eastern Turkey suffocated in mud as their simple dwellings caved in, an International Red Cross spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman, taking part in rescue work, said most victims, including women and children, had been found buried under some 25 cm of sodden mud. Heavy rain and snow had soaked the remote, mountainous region around this north-eastern town almost continuously since before the tremor early on Sunday but bright sunshine broke through Tuesday as rescue work continued.

Area army commander Gen. Irfan Yav told Reuters, all stricken villages had now been reached and rescue teams were still combing debris in 44 settlements.

He said the death toll so far was 1,226 with 534 injured and that he did not expect the toll to rise much further. "I think we have reached close to the final casualty figure now," he said.

The International Red Cross spokesman, part of a team which had flown in from Switzerland, said 18 Swiss mountain rescue dogs were helping in the search for victims. The dogs were trained to distinguish between live bodies and corpses, and between humans and animals, he said.

Officials said more than 5,500 tents and 19,000 blankets had arrived from various Turkish and foreign relief organisations, but at least 1,000 more tents were needed to help shelter the homeless, thought to total more than 20,000. Local officials said 22 villages in one of the worst effected districts.

Tankers idle off Oman

MUSCAT (R) — About 80 tankers are lying idle off Oman and the United Arab Emirates awaiting orders to enter the Strait of Hormuz to pick up oil cargoes from Gulf states, industry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the tankers have been told by their owners not to leave the Gulf of Oman and the Strait, which Iran has threatened to close, until they have firm cargo commitments to lessen the time they spend in higher risk insurance areas.

There are about 70 tankers off Fujairah, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and around 10 off the Omani coast about 350 kilometres to the south.

The sources said insurance rates were higher in the Gulf, particularly in the Strait of Hormuz.

this was because most men had already gone to work in the fields when the tremor hit.

In Rome, foreign ministry sources said Italy was sending essential supplies worth 700 million lire (\$450,000) to Turkey to help the victims.

In a telegram to President Kenan Evren, UNESCO director General Amadou Mahtar Mbow Monday offered the Turkish government technical help following the earthquake.

Mr. Mbow said UNESCO would be willing to send a scientific and technical mission to help study the effect of the tremor on engineering works like dams, in the remote, mountainous region.

U.N.'s 4th resolution on Gulf war stumped

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council Monday passed another resolution in an attempt to get a cease-fire in the Gulf region, by a vote of 12 to 0.

The resolution was the fourth since September 1980 in the international effort to settle the Iran-Iraq war. It affirms the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters, calls on all states to respect this right and calls on Iran and Iraq to immediately cease all hostilities in the region on the Gulf.

Malta, Nicaragua and Pakistan, the three abstaining countries, said that not enough time had been allowed for consultation with both sides and they did not expect, therefore, that the council's decision would be effective. The resolution, sponsored by Guyana, was rejected Monday night by Iran.

Following is the full text of the resolution:

Having considered again the question entitled "the situation between Iran and Iraq,"

Recalling its relevant resolutions and statements,

Reaffirming its calls for an immediate cease-fire and an end to all military operations between the parties,

Recalling the report of the secretary general of 20 June 1983 (S/15834) on the mission appointed by him to inspect civilian areas in Iran and Iraq which have been subject to military attacks and expressing its appreciation to the secretary general for presenting a factual, balanced and objective account,

Also noting with appreciation and encouragement the assistance and cooperation given to the secretary general's mission by the governments of Iran and Iraq,

Deplored once again the conflict between the two countries, resulting in heavy losses of civilian lives and extensive damage caused to cities, property and economic

infrastructures,

Affirming the desirability of an objective examination of the causes of the war,

1. Requests the secretary general to continue his mediation efforts with parties concerned with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides,

2. Condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, in particular, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 in all their aspects, and calls for the immediate cessation of all military operations against civilian targets, including city and residential areas,

3. Affirms the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters, calls on all states to respect this right, and also calls upon the belligerents to cease immediately all hostilities in the region of the Gulf, including all sea-lanes, navigable waterways, harbour works, terminals, oil ports with direct or indirect access to the sea, and to respect the integrity of the other littoral states,

4. Requests the secretary general to consult with the parties concerning ways to sustain and verify the cessation of hostilities, including the possible dispatch of United Nations observers, and to submit a report to the council on the results of these consultations,

5. Calls upon both parties to refrain from any action that may endanger peace and security as well as marine life in the region of the Gulf,

6. Calls once more upon all other states to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution,

7. Requests the secretary general to consult with the parties regarding immediate and effective implementation of this resolution.



YOU CAN'T COME IN: U.S. Marines on Tuesday outside headquarters of the Marine base in Beirut are telling two off-duty Lebanese soldiers firmly to depart from area. It is part of a

new tightening of security around Beirut's International Airport after last Sunday's bomb attack (A.P. wirephoto)

Beirut Marine chief says attack was unprecedented

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Marine Commandant P.X. Kelley defended his men's security precautions in Beirut, saying they could not have expected the truck bomb which killed 239 American servicemen in a suicide attack 10 days ago.

In sometimes testy exchanges, he told the Senate Monday armed services committee there was no reason for U.S. commanders to expect a five-ton truck with 2,250 kilos of explosives to crash through defences at the Marines' headquarters compound.

It was an unprecedented, totally unanticipated attack, he insisted.

Col. Kelley defended his subordinates, arguing that they took proper precautions given the information they had to work with.

He warned that future attacks and more casualties among U.S.

members of the Beirut peace force were virtually certain.

He said the truck and its driver took about six seconds, travelling at 100 kph to crash through a barbed wire barricade, over an 18-inch steel pipe, and through a 1.2 metre sandbag wall into the headquarters lobby.

He sarcastically dismissed suggestions that such precautions were called for in light of the car bombing that destroyed the U.S. embassy in Beirut several months ago.

Col. Kelley admitted guards at three posts inside the compound carried unloaded weapons and said he did not know if they were able to fire shots at the truck driver.

Even if they did, their weapons would have been useless in this case, he said.

Egyptian, British naval forces to start drills today

ABOARD H.M.S. HERMES, off Alexandria, Egypt (R) — The British navy hopes its current joint manoeuvres with Egyptian forces will help it perfect techniques for defending major warships against mass attack by small, missile-firing craft.

Capt. Kenneth Snow of Britain's biggest warship, the carrier Hermes, acknowledged during a briefing for reporters that NATO's capital ships might be vulnerable to such attacks.

Besides the Soviet navy, several Arab and other Third World countries have small, comparatively cheap fast attack craft carrying missiles which could be deployed in swarms during war.

Capt. Snow said he was particularly concerned about such an attack because the 28,500 ton Hermes, as a commando carrier, might have to operate in coastal waters during any conflict.

He said he expected a mock mass attack on the 28,500 ton Hermes by Egyptian missile boats would be the main event of joint exercises Wednesday.

In another less dramatic war game, about 300 of the Hermes' 800 Marine commandos will make a mock raid Wednesday on a land base in the western desert.

The Egyptians hope to learn something of the commando techniques used by Britain in last year's Falklands conflict which followed Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands.

Meanwhile, Hermes Monday night organised an emergency helicopter shuttle to bring back to the ship hundreds of sailors and Marines on shore leave after a big sea swell made boat operations difficult in Alexandria Bay.

Protect Palestinian culture, UNESCO told

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has urged the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to take a practical stance against arbitrary measures implemented on the Palestinians their institutions and cultural platforms and urged UNESCO to support and protect the Palestinians in and outside the occupied territories.

Dr. Hanna Nasir, the deported president of Beirut's Zait University, headed the Palestinian delegation to the 22nd UNESCO conference that started on Oct. 25 in Paris. He delivered a speech Monday to the assembly, in which he gave a brief account on the arbitrary measures taken by the Israeli authorities during this year.

Dr. Nasir pointed out the suspected mass poisoning of Palestinian schoolgirls in the occupied West Bank and said that this crime is on the top of the list of crimes committed against Palestinians. He said that this crime started in Jenin and later expanded to include the governorates of Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron and Tulkarem.

In his speech, Dr. Nasir said that Israeli authorities were not satisfied by committing this crime only but also encouraged the Israeli extremist movements such as Kach, Kabbah and Gush Emonim. They also supported the army of settlers to commit other crimes in the University of Hebron in July 1983.

And they closed down the National Najah University in Nablus for three consecutive months, hindering the enrollment of 3,500 students and the graduation of another 700, Dr. Nasir added.

These events, Dr. Nasir stressed, proved that ignoring Palestinian rights and over-looking the United Nations' resolutions would only lead to the committing of more crimes against the Palestinian people.

Concluding his speech, Dr. Nasir said that the UNESCO assembly should not only issue statements of denunciation and condemnation, it should also take direct and practical measures to contribute to the protection of the Palestinian national institutions.

It is worth noting that the UNESCO assembly is currently in session in Paris, France, from October 25 to November 4, 1983.

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Last July, a number of settlers broke into the university and shot wildly at students. Around three students were killed and 40 injured. Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities, when a schoolgirl protester in Nablus was shot dead and her brother was injured, deprived the rights of Palestinians to express their anger in denouncing this crime, Dr. Nasir said.

In the process of arbitrary and persecutive measures against Arab cultural institutions and universities, the Israeli authorities have closed down several institutions throughout this year, Dr. Nasir said.

Giving examples of those arbitrary measures, he said that the Israeli authorities broke into the Beirut Zait University campus and premises, arresting several students, including secretary general of the students' council there.

And they closed down the National Najah University in Nablus for three consecutive months, hindering the enrollment of 3,500 students and the graduation of another 700, Dr. Nasir added.

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Richard Murphy gets top U.S. foreign affairs post

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Ambassador Richard Murphy was sworn in as assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs on last Friday.

Mr. Murphy, a career foreign service officer, last served as U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

He has also served as ambassador to the Philippines (1974-1980), to Syria (1974-1978), and to Mauritania (1971-1974).

In the State Department, he served as country director, office of Arabian peninsula affairs (1970-1971) and as personnel placement officer and assistant executive director for personnel in the bureau of Near Eastern and



Richard Murphy
South Asian affairs (1968-1970). Mr. Murphy's other assignments include Aleppo, Jeddah and Amman.

Congress told of plan to sell U.S. arms to Saudis

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon has told Congress it intended to sell Saudi Arabia armoured vehicles, howitzers, 50 calibre machine guns and other arms worth an estimate \$271 million.

It said the sale was consistent with U.S. policy to help other countries provide for their own def-

ences and also to back a country the United States considers a force for moderation in the region.

Included in the sale are 523 tracked armoured vehicles, 18 howitzers, 156 armoured personnel carriers, 20 armoured ambulances, 405 machine guns and telephone switching equipment.

TV & RADIO

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MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:00 Invaders from Space
18:30 That's Incredible
19:00 Programme Review
19:30 Programme on Agriculture
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Local Series
22:10 Concert Notes
22:15 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:10 Documentary: Pad of Chess
22:00 News in English
22:15 Hill Street Blues

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Music
18:30 Classical Notes
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
22:05 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:05 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1113 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide 06:40

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Alla Art Gallery presents an exhibition of sculptures, ceramics and paintings from Finland by Pauli Partanen at 5:00 p.m.

* "Contemporary British Poets" at the British Council

* Exhibition on the restoration of historic buildings, at the British Council.

* Photographs by Anjum Aziz and Richard McIlwain at the Holiday Inn.

* "Muenchhausen" at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.

* Video programme at the French Cultural Centre. Starts at 5:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267
American Centre: 44371
American Centre library: 41520
British Council: 36147-8
French Cultural Centre: 37009
Goethe Institute: 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre: 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre: 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre: 39777
Haya Arts Centre: 665195
Hussein Youth City: 667181
Y.W.C.A.: 41793
Y.W.M.A.: 664251
Amman Municipal Library: 36111
University of Jordan Library: 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: dwellings and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71531.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmishani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:31 Fair
05:53 (Sunrise) Shuraq
11:20 Dhuhur
14:23 'Asr
16:46 Maghreb
18:08 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Elizabeth International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:00 Cairo (EA)
07:15 Karachi (PIA)
07:30 Beirut (RJ)
08:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
08:15 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (RJ)
09:00 Muscat, Bahrain (KLM)
09:15 Cairo (EA)
09:30 Kuwait (KAC)
09:45 Bucharest (TAROM)
10:00 Jeddah (Saudi)
10:15 Baghdad (IA)
10:30 Cairo (EA)
10:45 Bangkok (RJ)
11:00 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
11:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
11:30 Beirut (MEA)
11:45 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
12:00 Cairo (RJ)
12:15 Madrid, Rome (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (EA)
12:45 Athens (OA)
13:00 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
13:15 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)
13:30 Cairo (EA)
13:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Beirut (RJ)
07:00 Athens (OA)
07:15 Cairo (EA)
07:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PIA)
07:45 Beirut (MEA)
08:00 Damascus, Rome (TAROM)
08:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
08:30 Amsterdam (KLM)
08:45 London (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:15 Kuwait (KAC)
09:30 Larnaca, Bucharest (TAROM)
09:45 Baghdad (IA)
10:00 Jeddah (Saudi)
10:15 Baghdad (IA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD

Belgian franc 63.7 / 68.7
Dutch guilder 124.1 / 124.8
Egyptian pound 330 / 334
French franc 45.7 / 46
Iraqi dinar 394.2 / 400.7
Italian lire (for 100) 22.9 / 23.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 156.4 / 157.3
Kuwaiti dinar 126.2 / 126.7
Lebanese lira 70.3 / 71.2
Omani rial 105.9 / 107.1
Qatari riyal 106.8 / 107.3
Saudi riyal 105.6 / 106
Swedish crown 176.8 / 171.8
Swiss franc 58.8 / 59.6
Syrian lira 100.2 / 100.7
UAE dirham 548.8 / 552.1
U.K. sterling pound 367.5 / 369.5
U.S. dollar 139 / 139.8
W. German mark 139 / 139.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fresh, with further increase in temperature. Southeasterly moderate winds will be freshening at times. In Aqaba, it will be dusky, with northerly fresh winds and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 11/26
Aqaba 16/32
Deserts 10/28
Jordan Valley 19/33

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Police rescue 2200-3
Fire headquarters 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-4
Electric Power Co. 3631-2
Municipal water service 7113-4
Queen Alia Int. Airport (UN) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813113-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabel Amman Maternity 42261
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmishani 664171-4
Shmishani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 84545
Der Al-Sila, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Muhsar Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Munajjra 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Farooq Hussein Noor 38189

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.
Apple (American) 220 / 180
Apple (Double Red) 220 / 180
Apple (Golden) 220 / 180
Apple (Starline) 220 / 180
Apple (Smith) 200 / 180
Apple (local) 300 / 250
Banana 270 / 220
Banana (Mughammar) 230 / 200
Beet 300 / 250
Cabbage 130 / 90
Carrot 180 / 140
Cauliflower (white) 120 / 90
Cucumber (large) 160 / 120
Cucumber (small) 220 / 160
Dates

NEWS

Palestine body rejects recognition of Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine Tuesday appealed to all Arabs to rally their forces, build up their own self-reliance and extend all possible forms of support to the Palestinian resistance so as to eliminate the consequences of the colonialist-Zionist aggression against Palestine.

In a statement issued on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, the committee called for the rejection of all initiatives and efforts calling for the recognition of the Zionist state, and pointed out that Israel poses a threat to Arabs and Muslims and exposes their holy places to a most

serious threat.

The committee's statement reminded all of the international situation and interests that produced the Balfour pledge, and the colonial powers that worked for its implementation.

Zionist schemes do not confine themselves to the occupation of Palestine but exceed that to cover the establishment of a "Greater Israel", which allegedly covers the territories between the Nile and the Euphrates, the statement warned.

This includes the Saudi city of Medina and signals Zionist ambitions on Arab Muslim land, the statement concluded.

Lather cream prices fixed

AMMAN (Petra) — Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub has issued a defence order fixing the prices of lather creams as follows: Tubes weighing 75 grms will be sold for 230 fils, and those weighing 125 grms for 340 fils as of Tuesday Nov. 1, 1983.

Also according to the order, all

manufacturers will have to abide by the order and the given measurements and specifications set by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The order exempts the army and civil consumer corporations from the new prices.

MEED guide, an all embracing book of tips and facts on Jordan

Reviewed by Philip Robins

AMMAN — New books on contemporary Jordan in particular are so rare that the blanket advice of the reviewer on the issue of a new publication to anyone really interested in the country must surely be to buy it, treat it with loving care, and dote upon its every word.

The MEED Practical Guide to Jordan is worthy of such advice not simply because this is the first attempt at compiling an all-embracing book of tips and facts on the country, but because of its success in doing just that.

The handbook is the fifth in the series of guides to individual Arab countries to be brought out by the publishers of the Middle East Economic Digest. Most of the series have been ironed out in the previous works on Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, while MEED has been able to draw on a wealth of experience, not to mention archives, that span 26 years of publishing on the region.

The work is far from being the usual dry businessmen's guide which the Middle East has been so good at attracting over the last 10 years. Indeed only a short glance at the extensive contents page and the rich colour and black and white photographs show that it is as much aimed at the tourist or the resident expatriate market as the strictly commercial.

Absorbing collage

The main body of the book is divided into six rather arbitrary sections. Part One, which is given the sub-heading of "The Background" with deceptive blandness, is an absorbing collage of

BOOK REVIEW

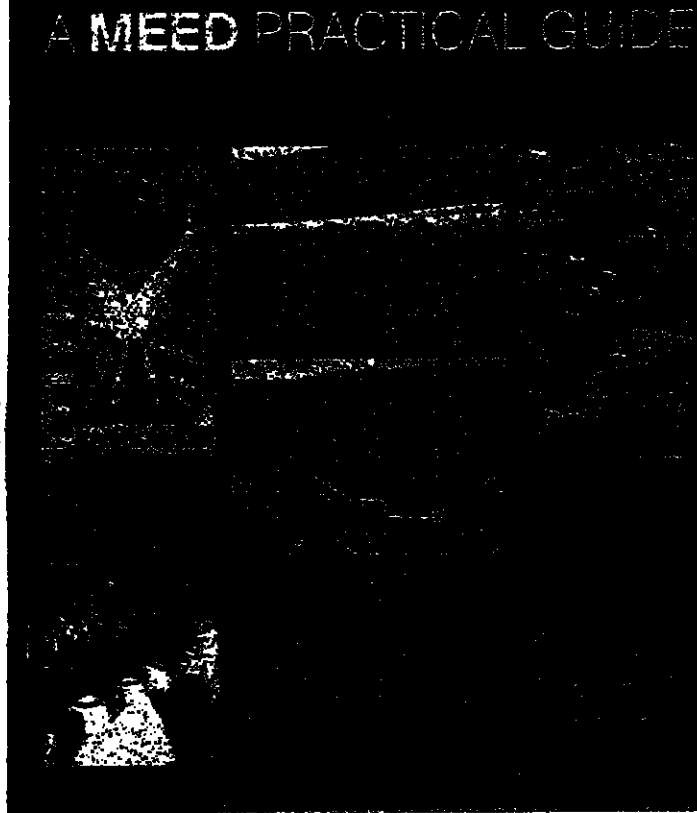
Jordanian life which, after a brief and none too controversial piece as the government and historical background of the Kingdom, surveys everything from Arab cuisine and costume to contemporary art and the position of women.

This section in particular does a good job of pointing out those facets of Jordan that many people either do not know exist or pass by without taking in. From that point of view the six pages on wildlife, which focuses on mammals, birds, insects and reptiles, is particularly interesting and introduces the reader to the reserves in the east.

The piece on the flora of Jordan is also very informative, while how many people have ever stopped to consider the style of architecture in the country which is, as the guide points out, "never dull"?

The many contributors in this section are either Jordanians, married to Jordanians or have been resident here for a considerable length of time. As a result, this chapter really brings out the flavour and diversity of the country and will no doubt, through its enthusiasm, raise the expectations of people coming to live in Jordan for the first time.

Part Two — "The Practical Guide" — gets down to business, so to speak, and provides a barage of information in short and succinct entries. The text, which seems to cover just about everything and more particularly the field of communications, is greatly



Jordan, a MEED practical guide edited by Trevor Mostyn. Middle East Economic Digest (21 John Street, London WC1N 2BP) 282 pages. JD 6.

facilitated by numerous headings in bold and italic type faces, while the caper as a whole is nicely broken up by the use of maps, tabulation and the mandatory page of useful Arabic phrases.

Expatriate experience

"The Expatriate Experience" returns more to the level of the personal and offers some valuable information especially on health. The piece on expatriate women is refreshingly positive in urging the resident to get involved in the place by learning some of the language and either finding a job or undertaking charity work. The claustrophobia of a strictly expatriate existence is referred to and, indirectly at least, the author makes the point that it is foreign women who find it easiest to permeate Arab society.

Chapters four and five concentrate on the economy and doing business. The former presents a fairly standard but detailed gallop through the macro-economics of Jordan, with some discussion about the future. The occasional focus on relatively recently created institution with what might seem like somewhat bazy functions to the outsider — like the Jordan Securities Corporation and the Housing Bank — is particularly illuminating.

The "Doing Business" section, which follows next, is an attempt to present the rather mundane information about the shipping of goods and free zones in a snappy way. However, this section seems oddly devoid of references to the past experiences of foreign businessmen.

Part Six is devoted to a highly interesting and revealing look at the five regions of Jordan. But the 167 pages devoted to it (compared to the preceding 156 divided into five sections) give the handbook a

Sierra Leone protocol approved

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal decree approving the air services agreement and the memorandum of understanding between Jordan and Sierra Leone in its final form was issued Tuesday.

Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications Curt Bostrom (third from left) Tuesday waits to leave after his four-day visit to Jordan in the

company of Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat (Petra photo)

Six die in bus accident

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Six people were killed and 17 others injured when a bus ran into a truck on the Zarqa-Mafraq road, Al Ra'i daily said Tuesday.

The accident took place when the bus driver lost control of his vehicle due to a brake failure and crashed head-on into the truck, which was heading in the direction of Mafraq from Zarqa.

Traffic police sources said high speed and a slippery road contributed to the fatal accident.

Local wheat-bread distribution extended

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply has decided to distribute local-wheat bread to ministry-run frozen-meat centres in Jabal Luweibdeh, Al Ba'uniyah St., and Jabal Hussein, opposite Al Hussein College, in addition to the previously-named centres as of Wednesday. The decision is in response to increasing demand for the commodity.

Swedish aide leaves after boost to bilateral relations

AMMAN (Petra) — Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications Curt Bostrom left Amman Tuesday concluding a four-day visit to Jordan, during which he discussed with senior officials in the Ministries of Transport, Public Works and Communications ways of boosting cooperation between Jordan and Sweden.

The Swedish minister signed a cooperation agreement for the exchange of technical expertise in road construction with Jordanian officials and visited a number of historical and touristic sites in the country.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra before his departure, Mr. Bostrom expressed

appreciation of Jordan's hospitality and praised the Jordanian people's achievements in various fields.

He also stressed the Swedish government's concern to promote relations of friendship and cooperation with Jordan, Petra said. Mr. Bostrom and the accompanying delegation were seen off at the Queen Alia International Airport by Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat, the under-secretaries of the Ministries of Transport and Public Works and a number of senior officials.

Mr. Bostrom Tuesday morning toured the airport and viewed its various sections. On Monday, the Swedish guest and the visiting delegation visited the Martyr's Monument and heard a briefing on Jordan's history and the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The guest also watered the tree of life and toured the different parts of the monument.

Ibn Tarif discusses postal innovations

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Mansoor Ibn Tarif returned home from Tunis after he participated in a symposium on modern postal equipment and techniques which was organised by the Tunisian communications ministry in cooperation with the French government.

Mr. Ibn Tarif said that participants in the symposium discussed ways of improving postal equipment and techniques and making speeding up the int-

roduction of mechanisation in postal services in order to expedite the abandonment of manual methods in the process of mail classification. This in turn, he said, would improve employment conditions and improve manpower efficiency.

He added that participants discussed ways of improving postal services in the Arab World to keep up with modern developments in telecommunication services and the possibilities of introducing electronic equipment in postal

operations. Representatives from countries that are members of the Arab Postal Union, the French agency for technical, economic and industrial cooperation (ACTIM), and the limited postal unions took part in this symposium.

During his stay in Tunis, Mr. Ibn Tarif discussed at a special meeting with Arab postal officials taking part in the symposium, related to postal services between Jordan and Arab countries in all fields

Fahrelnissa retrospective spans a remarkable life

This is the first in a series of two articles on the life and work of Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid. A review of her forthcoming exhibition will appear in the Jordan Times in the near future.

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

Rich and stimulating

AMMAN — To crown a year of remarkable cultural events which have included the Brandenburg Symphony Orchestra, the Leningrad State Ballet, the exhibition of working models designed by Leonardo de Vinci, is the huge retrospective of the work of His Majesty King Hussein's great aunt, Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid, which opens at the Royal Cultural Centre Saturday November 5. Still in the process of being hung, it will be an exciting and immensely stimulating show, the like of which Amman has never seen before. With over 100 paintings, some of which measure six by three metres, the exhibition traces the development of this internationally acclaimed artist from the year 1915 when, at the age of 14, she was already an accomplished watercolourist, to the present day — literally for one of the portraits has just been finished in time for the opening.

Diverse retrospective

The exhibition also includes some of the Princess' original and beautiful China ink drawings and lithographs, some of her unique painted stones and her endlessly fascinating sculptures — her "paleocrystals" which reveal themselves on closer examination to be painted bones set in a resin mixture of delicate transparency. To complete the retrospective, there will also be a display of some 40 old photographs, many of which are valuable and historical documents of an era and a way of life that we shall never witness again, that depict the artist's truly remarkable life right from the early days back in Turkey....

The inner song

At the age of 19 Princess Fahrelnissa threw herself into her art, studying first at the Fine Arts Academy in Istanbul and then, in 1927, at the Academy Ranson in Paris. Her first days there left an indelible imprint on her mind. Sit-



Princess Fahrelnissa

ting with the other students in a life class, the Princess felt quite satisfied with her rendering of the model which depicted the woman realistically, her hair falling over her face down to the warm curve of her breast. The Princess was thus a little surprised when the tutor of the class, a well known artist named Bissiere, came up to some Japanese students seated near her and began to praise their strange very spontaneous and unstructured work. Surprised, but also reassured for she was then certain that her careful and beautifully drawn version was much the superior, Bissiere approached and to her dismay and shock began shouting at her: "This is not art!" Realising that she had a rare talent which she was not taking seriously she then went on to say to her the words that have remained with her ever since: "If you have an inner song, then sing it out loud, let it emerge, let it reflect your depths, for this is the road to truth."

In 1934, the Princess met and married the younger brother of His Majesty King Abdullah, Prince Zeid, who was at that time the ambassador of Iraq in Ankara. From then on, the Princess had to fit her art around her diplomatic duties in London and Berlin, a situation that would have stopped many a lesser artist from painting. Not so the Princess to whom the act of painting is the breath of life. Many times in her long and eventful career, which has been plagued with illness and suffering, it has been her art that has saved her, that has rejuvenated her and given her the courage to go on.

One particular story illustrates this. For several years after her marriage, the Princess was seriously ill. A great deal of her time was spent in a sanatorium in Budapest where one day she began, while looking into a hand mirror at her ravaged face, to draw on her chart a self portrait. When the doctor arrived he was astonished by what he saw. "You did this?" he exclaimed, "then you are saved" and sure enough, by returning to her art as he advised, she began the slow and painful way on the road to recovery.

The paintings from this period include such treasures as "A Winter Day", "Budapest" and "Third Class Passengers" figurative works packed, like her life, with rich colour and enticing detail. Many of these paintings can be seen in the photographs of her first exhibition which was held in Istanbul in 1944. Istanbul at that time was not a place that was used to exhibitions and certainly not to exhibitions of the work of a Muslim woman. Undeterred by this and by the fact that there were virtually no galleries in which to exhibit, the Princess decided to exhibit her work in her own beautiful home, despatching her furniture off to her summer house in Ischia. On the way down to the opening, Princess Fahrelnissa caught a glimpse of her pale and worried face in the mirror. She stopped. "Fahrelnissa," she told herself, "you are going public now. You got yourself into this, so now you have to face it." And she opened the doors to the surging crowd of curious strangers. The exhibition was an unprecedented success.

ART REVIEW

The Princess exhibited twice more in Turkey, once at her home and once in the beautiful, immensely long medieval-type gallery in the House of People in Smyrna, before Prince Zeid moved to London to become Iraq's Ambassador at the Court of St. James. Shortly after taking up residence in 15 Kensington Palace Gardens, the Princess held her first London exhibition at St. George's Gallery. The exhibition of the hugely original figurative work she had produced in Turkey, which was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, (now the Queen Mother)

received very favourable reviews and the Princess was well on her way to being the first major contemporary painter from the Muslim world to exhibit her work extensively in the west.

It was at this first exhibition that the Princess met the respected London art critic, Maurice Collis. He encouraged her not only in her work but also to have the first of what became known as her "art soirees." The first party took place on March 9, 1949 and they continued, growing larger and more cosmopolitan, until May 1958, the last one being held on King Faisal of Iraq's 23rd birthday. The Princess, who became a noted London hostess, met artists, critics, writers and intellectuals and became firm friends with many including Henry Moore (who asked to be given one of her painted stones), Lyn Chadwick, Roland Penrose to mention just a few of the British ones (in France her friends included such names as Charles Estienne, Andre Breton, Andre Malraux....).

Working both in London and Paris, the Princess' style gradually changed during these years from the figurative to the totally abstract. It was a battle and a struggle for she did not want to change but found herself, almost against her will, crossing her figurative pieces with heavy black lines, breaking them down to whirling colours and forms. Slowly she understood what she was trying to express and surrendered herself to abstraction entirely, producing paintings of monumental proportions full of vibrant colour and meaning as each work was triggered off by some even in her life. The Princess exhibited her work from this period on many occasions in London, Paris, New York, Brussels and Zurich.

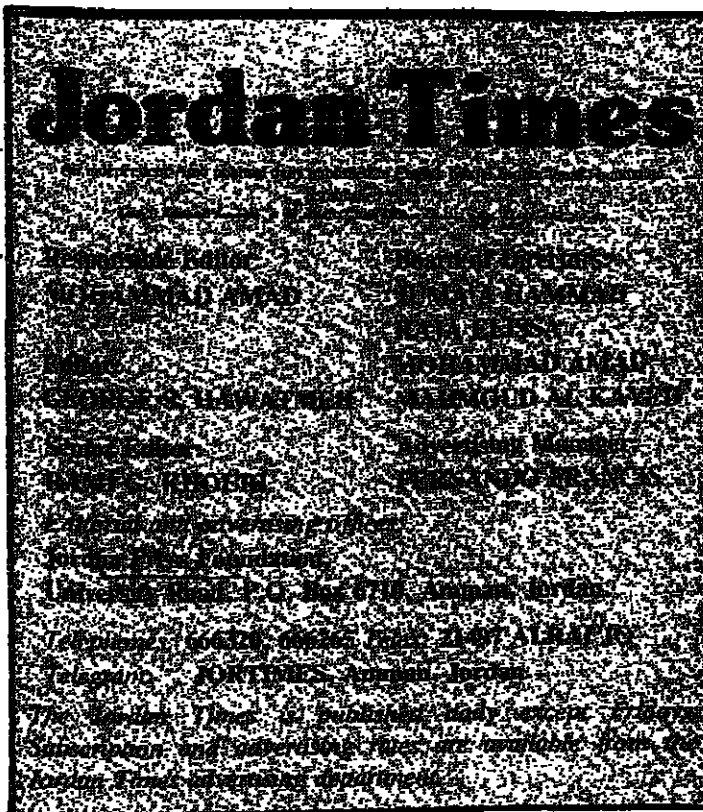
After the events of 1958, however the Princess found she could not work for a period of almost two years. But, as ever, she returned to her art, and with a renewed vigour exhibiting again at the Dina Vierny Gallery in Paris in 1961, in Istanbul at the Academy of Fine Arts, in Ankara's Museum of Hittite Art in 1964, and finally at the Katia Granoff Gallery in Paris, in 1969 and 1972.

After the death of her husband, Princess Fahrelnissa came to Jordan and in 1976 she established the Royal Institute of Fine Arts, and began teaching a group of serious students. She would make them go out and sketch all that they could see around them and then, under her guidance, she would encourage them to attack huge canvases with colour in an attempt to set their "inner songs" free. Such an original method of teaching, and one that has paid off for several of her students, is now attaining international acclaim for their work.

Although her health is fragile, the Princess still opens her house every week to her students, and still paints huge portraits of those she feels to have special qualities. But more than anything else Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid continues to be a great artist and a great woman and one who will always be remembered as the first Muslim woman to carve a unique place in the history of modern art.



The lounge of Princess Fahrelnissa's London residence showing some of her early abstract works



Climb to the summit

THERE is much wisdom in Jordan's insistence on holding this month's Arab summit in Riyadh on schedule.

As the foreign minister, Mr. Marwan Qasem, pointed out to members of the National Consultative Council in his address to them on Monday, the situation in the Arab World has deteriorated so much that only the full participation of all Arab leaders in assuming their pan-Arab responsibilities could help arrest the dangerous decline. This is one.

The other, perhaps more important, reason for insisting upon convening the summit on time is the role envisaged for the host country, Saudi Arabia, to push and shove, if necessary, for bridging the gaps in the Arab camp, as no other Arab state is as qualified to do the job under the present difficult circumstances.

King Fahd's statement last week in which he expressed hope and confidence that the Riyadh summit will be held as planned, and that a successful outcome could actually be achieved, has been encouraging. But, unfortunately, the king's statement was not bereft of doubt either.

It must be admitted that the whole Arab atmosphere is clouded with thorny problems and a lot of uncertainties, which, if left raw to the summit, could wreck all chances for success, and might even worsen things. But, the alternative, as we all know, is no doubt going to be a continuation of the present chaos and disarray in Arab ranks.

Here, then, is a chance, not big nor good but a chance, for Saudi diplomacy to prove itself. And the kingdom is called upon to play its leading role in closing the ranks.

Saudi Arabia should step up the pressure for a unified Arab strategy, with the knowledge that as time is lost opportunities are also missed, especially at this critical stage.

It is not too much to ask Syria to lift its blockade around the Palestinian fighters in northern Lebanon, nor is it considered meddling in the affairs of others to demand from Arabs to support Iraqi calls for an urgent end to the war with Iran. On the contrary, when the price that has to be paid for disunity and inter-Arab tensions is taken into account, silence or indifference over attempts to undermine the Arab cause becomes totally wrong and counter-productive.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan stands firm

PRIME MINISTER Mudar Badran told the National Consultative Council Monday that Jordan cannot avoid being a nationalist Arab country, firmly committed to the culture, history and aspirations of the Arab Nation. In view of the unique geographical position of Jordan in the Arab World and due to its close contact with all the Arab states, this country, as Mr. Badran said, cannot shirk its responsibility or fail to meet its commitments towards its Arab brothers. He stressed that Jordan has never closed the door in the face of other Arab states and has maintained open channels of communications with the rest of the Arab countries under all circumstances. Jordan, he added, has also honoured its commitments to defend the other Arab states because of its conviction of the inevitable common Arab destiny and common objectives.

Jordan has always warned that any harm caused to it will have repercussions beyond the Jordanian boundaries and will affect the other Arab states. Jordan represents a strong line of defence against the Israeli enemy and thus this country has been the victim of campaigns launched by Israel. The recent Israeli rumours about the formation of a Jordanian rapid deployment force were aimed largely at preventing Jordan from acquiring the advanced weapons it needs to buy to enhance the capabilities of its armed forces. It is because this country has always been committed to mobilising Arab efforts in the face of the Israeli enemy that it is now the target of all the Israeli campaigns. It is sound proof of our correct policy line and our convictions and principles.

Al Dustour: Badran articulates sound policy

JORDAN WAS not surprised by the Zionist campaign that was designed to prevent it from acquiring advanced weapons for its armed forces. Israel realises that any strength acquired by Jordan is a strength to let down any Arab country requesting help. Israel has put about false reports about Jordan forming a rapid deployment force just to abort Jordan's endeavours to acquire advanced weapons to defend itself and the Arabs from the Zionist threats. Jordan has always believed that it should rally to the support of other Arab countries in the same ways as it expects other Arab states to come to Jordan's support if this country is exposed to any danger or enemy attacks.

Jordan believes in the unity of the Arab Nation and seeks to achieve this end. It has always warned against enemy attempts to balkanise the region as it is trying to do in Lebanon. Jordan feels that it is the most vulnerable state in the case of Israeli aggression and therefore seeks to mobilise Arab forces and resources to build up Arab self-strength and thus wants to hold the Arab summit conference to discuss this issue as well as other problems that are dividing the Arab states.

That was the theme of the statements made by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem to the National Consultative Council Monday. These statements were clear in meaning and reflect the country's long experience, sound policy and true principles.

Sawt Al Shaab: Our democratic spirit

IT IS Jordan's destiny to shoulder the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and it is fate that placed Jordan in the heart of the Arab Nation in a unique geographical position and exposed to acts of aggression by the Zionist enemy. Therefore it was natural for Jordan to seek strong Arab solidarity with the aim of fending off this Zionist threat and it was also natural for this country to come to the aid of other Arab countries whenever it has been called upon to do so. This was the theme of the National Consultative Council's session Monday where the open dialogue between the prime minister and the council members reflected the democratic spirit that characterises the people of this country and its leadership.

Argentine generals to hibernate for a while

The Radical Party headed by President-Elect Raul Alfonsín is to take Argentina back to civil rule after about eight years of military terror that, among other things, almost certainly caused the death of over 30,000 desaparecidos "disappeared", putting the whole of the Argentine people in a state of semi-mourning.

The state of the Argentine economy over the years of military reign has in no way been better. A foreign debt of approximately \$38b. and an inflation rate of 350 per cent are another aspect of the heavy inheritance handed over by the military to the authority of today's Argentine Radicals.

By Robert Powell
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's political forces have been dramatically re-aligned by the landslide win of Raul Alfonsín's Radical Party in Sunday's elections. The Peronist Party, after dominating Argentine politics for nearly 40 years, may never fully recover from the crushing blow which saw it lose its first election since General Juan Domingo Peron founded the broad-based Populist Movement in 1945.

The party's leaders were stunned by the extent of Mr. Alfonsín's victory. He won 52 per cent of the vote in the presidential election, against 40 per cent for his Peronist rival Italo Luder, and the

Radicals gained an absolute majority in parliament.

Argentina's 18 million electorate preferred his promise of strict respect for the constitution and human rights after seven years of harsh military rule to the Peronists' vague assurances that they were better representatives of the people.

The Peronists' resounding defeat raises the question of whether the party can survive the death of its historic leader in 1974.

Since Mr. Peron died, the party has suffered from internal feuding and a lack of effective leadership. Mr. Luder has little personal authority within the party and was chosen as a compromise presidential candidate acceptable to all the party's rival factions.

Real power lies with a group of veteran right-wing trade union leaders who gained control of the party at its national congress in September.

Foremost among them are Lorenzo Miguel, secretary general of the powerful metalworkers' union and effective boss of the party machine, and Herminio Iglesias, the Peronist leader of Buenos Aires province.

Both are controversial figures widely associated with strong arm tactics and less than democratic practices. But since the party's resounding defeat their political future has been seriously questioned.

Carlos Menem, the Peronist leader in La Rioja province, has already called for restructuring of the party, pointing out that "mistakes in politics cost dearly".

Angel Robledo, a party moderate, said Peronism's present image scared away independent voters who had given the party victory in previous elections.

But the working class appears to have maintained its traditional loyalty to Peronism, which created Argentina's powerful trade unions

and brought economic and social progress to the poor in the 1940s and 1950s.

More than one million workers waving union banners flooded central Buenos Aires on Friday for the closing rally of the Peronists' election campaign, described by many as Argentina's largest ever political gathering.

But Peronism's former supporters in the middle class appear to have defected in droves, raising the possibility that the party, which has always rejected Marxism and the concept of class struggle, may now move leftwards and become exclusively working class.

On the other hand the Radical Party more than doubled its traditional share of the vote on Sunday, showing a marked polarisation between the two main parties.

Mr. Alfonsín was seen by the middle class as a strong, charismatic leader offering the best hope of consolidating Argentina's new-found democracy, although many disagreed with his interventionist economic policies and reformist ideas.

Alvaro Alsogaray, a right-wing liberal economist, exemplified this attitude, saying he would "hold my nose as if taking castor oil and vote for Alfonsín."

A number of right-wing parties, which took 15 per cent of the vote in previous elections in 1973, disappeared into oblivion in Sunday's poll.

But besides attracting votes from the right, Mr. Alfonsín also broadened the Radicals' appeal to the left with his strong emphasis on human rights and promise of social reforms.

This has left the 57-year-old president-elect with a mixed bag of supporters united mainly by his own dynamic personality.

Since being elected leader of the Radical Party in July Mr. Alfonsín has been preaching his message of social reform based on strict constitutional legality to record crowds around the country.

One of his most urgent tasks will be to establish a working relationship with the armed forces and the Peronist dominated trade unions, whom he attacked bitterly in his election campaign.

Mr. Alfonsín described Mr.

Miguel and other Peronist trade union leaders as gangsters and accused them of conspiring with hardline sectors in the army to disrupt the return to democracy.

He also promised to bring to justice members of the armed forces guilty of human rights abuse during the "dirty war" against leftists in the 1970s, when up to 30,000 people disappeared.

First signs have been encouraging. Saul Ubaldini, the young and popular secretary general of the Confederation of Labour (CGT), has promised to work with Mr. Alfonsín to defend democracy and most Peronist leaders have accepted defeat with good grace.

The economic programmes of the Radical and Peronist parties are similar and cooperation involving the depressed industry and reducing inflation of 350 per cent appears possible.

Meanwhile, Mr. Alfonsín has named Juan Carlos Pugliese, one of the Radical Party's most respected leaders, as defence minister to allay fears of a witch hunt in the armed forces.



An awkward situation for Thatcher

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

LONDON — The United States led invasion of Grenada has placed the "special relationship" between Britain and Washington under the microscope at an awkward moment for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Cruise missiles manned by U.S. troops are expected to arrive on British soil in the coming weeks or even days as a first step in the highly controversial NATO deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The opposition Labour party is against the move, while a strong anti-nuclear movement is preparing for a wave of protests.

Mrs. Thatcher has long been determined to win the argument over nuclear weapons rather than be seen to impose them against the wishes of the British people.

The Grenada affair has thrown into doubt a vital element in her case.

Answering fears that Britain was becoming a mere aircraft carrier for U.S. weapons in Europe, she has pledged that the missiles can only be fired by the United States if the British prime minister

agrees. But a weekend opinion poll showed that, in the aftermath of the White House's rejection of British advice on Grenada, 73 per cent of those asked thought the U.S. president would override British objections if he wanted to use the missiles.

The Sunday Times remarked: "Grenada is being taken to show that, when America perceives its own vital interests are at stake, it will ride roughshod over the views of even its closest allies."

These doubts are of immediate political significance as Mrs. Thatcher is facing a parliamentary debate on the missile issue Monday and is thought likely by some commentators to announce soon afterwards that deployment has begun.

Speculation has been rife for some time that the first consignment of four launchers and 16 low-flying missiles would arrive by air at the Greenham Common air base on or about Nov. 1.

Women protesters who have been camping outside the Greenham gates for 14 months attacked the perimeter fence at the weekend in anticipation of the arrival.

Tighter security prevented them breaking through as they have in the past, and 154 were arrested.

Eventually 96 cruise missiles will be stationed at Greenham and 64 at Molesworth, another base.

For its part the campaign for nuclear disarmament, the main British anti-nuclear group, has said the authorities will find the prisons packed with protesters if the missiles are deployed.

Moscow's warning that it will consider East-West talks on intermediate-range missiles at an end when the missiles arrive lends extra drama to the occasion.

When Mrs. Thatcher won a landslide election victory last June, her ministers proclaimed the nuclear debate closed. Now, in the most critical weeks for their weapons policy, they find the alliance on which that policy is built under fierce criticism.

They are in difficulties not only because Britain counselled against an invasion of Grenada and saw its advice rejected, but also because, as they see it, Washington failed to observe the proper procedures of consultation.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe explained in a weekend tel-

evision interview that, although Britain had an opportunity to express its reservations about an invasion early on, communications broke down as the intervention drew nearer.

He was not told President Reagan's key provision decision in favour of action late on the Sunday before the Tuesday leadings, he said.

His denied him an opportunity to renew his advice against the move and led him to tell parliament hours before the first troops landed that he did not believe an attack was imminent.

He spelled out his complaint plainly: "They did not give us the opportunity for consultation in those last stages of the kind we would have wished."

Mrs. Thatcher is always happier in attack than defence, and in the days to come she is unlikely to dwell on these problems.

Last week in parliament she gave a flavour of her attitude, putting the whole episode behind her and declaring bluntly: "We stand by the United States and we will continue to do so in the larger alliance. The United States is the final guarantor of freedom in Europe."

Millions in Europe march for peace

MORE THAN two million people in Western Europe took part in week-end demonstrations to oppose the planned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles according to estimates from organisers, police and reporters. But government sources in most countries gave lower estimates.

The biggest turnout was in West Germany, where about a million people demonstrated as the peace movement's so-called "hot autumn" reached its climax. Half the demonstrators were in the capital, Bonn, and a 60-mile human chain was formed between U.S. military buildings in Stuttgart and Neu-Ulm in the south of the country.

In London, the figure for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's march and rally on Saturday was put at 400,000 by organisers and police supervising the march. But by Sunday, Scotland Yard's press office was putting the figure at 200,000.

There were 26 arrests, mainly among self-styled anarchists who tried to storm the speakers' platform in Hyde Park.

The chairman of CND, Mrs. Joan Ruddock, said on Sunday that the demonstration showed the falsity of government claims that CND was declining and that the peace movement intended to remain at the centre of British life.

Mrs. Ruddock said that "peaceful direct action" would begin against cruise. She told BBC Radio's The World This Weekend that demonstrators would lie in the paths of lorries carrying cruise missiles if the government tried to use them.

Any attempt to trundle a mobile weapons system out of the base at Greenham Common in Berkshire would meet stiff resistance, she said. "It will be impossible to take those missiles onto British roads."

There were also large demonstrations in Rome, Hamburg, Vienna, Paris, Stockholm, and Madrid. In Hamburg, water cannons were used on demonstrators who attacked the offices of the right-wing newspaper, the Axel Springer. One 79-year-old woman was seriously hurt by a counter-demonstrator's car at the Stuttgart rally.

In London, two marches set off

from Victoria Embankment in bright autumn sunshine at 11.30 a.m. The tail end was still arriving in Hyde Park at 5.30 p.m., half an hour after the official finish. Police made a statement thanking demonstrators for their restraint.

In Hyde Park the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock, was given a rapturous reception when he delivered a passionate speech against nuclear weapons. But he suggested that Polaris should be placed within the Geneva disarmament talks immediately rather than simply being scrapped.

The CND secretary, Monsignor Bruce Kent, said that the organisation faced a difficult time. The government's skilful election propaganda about one-sided nuclear disarmament had clearly worked, he said. It was important to get across the fact that CND was not opposed to national defence.

On Saturday morning the Guardian disclosed that the first cruise missiles would arrive at Greenham Common on Nov. 1 — despite the possibility that Soviet negotiators in Geneva could use the arrival as a public excuse to walk out of the talks.

The government responded on Monday by declaring that an official inquiry into the information leak would be set up.

The publication of the missiles' delivery timetable is regarded in official circles as distinctly unhelpful, and an embarrassment to Mrs. Thatcher, who was due to face questions in the resumed parliament on Tuesday.

Had the plans not been leaked, Mrs. Thatcher had been advised to stall any parliamentary questions by merely repeating that the "necessary preparations" were proceeding at Greenham Common to achieve NATO's target of having the first flight of 16 missiles operational by the end of the year.

In Brussels on Sunday, a demonstration attracted at least 300,000, according to police. Mr. Paul Johns, chairman of Christian CND, told the rally that the Nov. 1 date set for the arrival of cruise warheads in Britain showed the failure of the NATO and Soviet governments, not of the peace movement. — The Guardian.

Moi: 'No more living beyond our means'

President Arap Moi of Kenya has read the economic riot act to his country. Michael Holman reports.

NAIROBI — When Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi was sworn in for a third term of office this month, he pulled no punches. Instead of the traditional inauguration speech of self-congratulation, he read out a warning to his ministers, government officials and the population in general.

Kenya could no longer afford to live beyond its means, he said, nor to borrow more than it could repay. He stressed the paramount importance of efficiency in the government machine, and insisted that he would not hesitate to close down or sell off any operations that were not economically justifiable.

His tough message brought to the fore the fundamental economic challenge in Kenya which last month's general election signally failed to air.

Instead, the election was about parish pump concerns and personal rivalries. For President Moi, who called the poll to "cleanse the system of corruption" and to remove disloyal politicians, the outcome must have been a disappointment. The voting was marked by the lowest electoral turnout for years, and produced much the same mixed bag of members of parliament within the confines of the Kenyan African

National Union (KANU), the sole legal party.

It was a result well short of an assertion of presidential authority, or indeed of a mandate for reform. Yet both of those are needed to return the country to the stability and prosperity which made it one of the West's closest allies in Africa, and a state once regarded as a model of economic and political development for the continent.

The challenge now facing President Moi is twofold. He still has to contain the apparent political dissent both within the ranks of his party, and outside it, which resulted most dramatically in the abortive coup attempt of Aug. 1982. He must also tackle the inefficiencies and weak management of the government bureaucracy, compounded by corruption, which have undermined the very real efforts being made to cope with Kenya's economic crisis.

On the bottom line of any appraisal of Kenya's economic and political prospects lie two statistics. The first is the population growth rate of four per cent which on present trends sees the country's 18 million people doubled by the end of the century.

This steady rise means new strain on social services, and more severe unemployment (between

200,000 and 300,000) young people enter the job market each year. This is all the more serious because of the second statistic: that less than 20 per cent of the country is good to average agricultural land. The remainder is arid or semi-arid, whose potential can only be realised by expensive irrigation schemes.

Kenya has no known mineral resources of any substance, and there is only room for limited expansion of two of its key exports, coffee and tea, which accounted for 40 per cent of foreign exchange earnings last year. Both are vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices over which Kenya has no control.

In the first decade after independence in 1963, however, when growth ran at an average seven per cent a year, the strains were not apparent.

Import substitution industries flourished, the East African Community of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania provided a growing market, and the mood of foreign investors, many of whom treated Nairobi as a regional base, was buoyant.

But in the subsequent decade the picture has changed dramatically. All the regional economies are in trouble, the community collapsed in 1977 and Tanzania closed its border with Kenya. Local industry, shielded

by tariff barriers, is now inefficient, producing often overpriced, mixed quality goods which are not competitive either in Africa or abroad.

The manifestations of that decline — growing unemployment, falling living standards and increasing strains on the social services in urban areas — provided the backdrop to the abortive coup attempt of Aug. 1982, which suddenly focused international attention on the country's problems.

The shock caused by the coup was compounded by the future last May, when Mr. Moi accused an unnamed foreign power of grooming "a certain person" to take over from him. In the witchhunt that followed, Mr. Charles Njonjo, the powerful minister of constitutional affairs and former attorney-general (effectively one of the ruling triumvirate with Mr. Moi and Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the Vice-President), was eventually alleged to be the "traitor". Mr. Njonjo, who categorically denied the claims, was forced to resign his cabinet office and KANU party membership, pending the outcome of a judicial inquiry.

Mr. Njonjo may be down, but he is not entirely out. In the election, the candidate he discreetly favoured in his old constituency romped home, as did a minister who stood up for him.

McFarlane: The man to blur sharp edges

IT IS long past the time when anyone could specify, accurately or usefully, exactly what the president's national security adviser is supposed to do. The holders of the position have variously acted as coordinator, advocate and agent of policy, and it probably just as well that presidents see fit to redefine the role each time around.

What counts is that a president have, close by, someone without departmental responsibilities or interests, capable of serving his needs as he sees them. Ronald Reagan's new — third — national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

In William Clark, President Reagan had as his security adviser a confident who reinforced his inclination to build a position of strength but who was not notably skilled in helping him deal from it. With Mr. Clark's support, Mr. Reagan moved deep into a rearmament programme and deep into a Central America and the Middle East. But neither in arms control nor in regional diplomacy has the Reagan administration yet managed to secure a payoff. On the contrary, things are difficult everywhere.

In Mr. McFarlane, formerly Mr. Clark's deputy, the president now has a security adviser with a technician's background, whose promise is to apply expertise and steadiness to this condition of uncertainty. More analyst than conceptualiser, he is in the self-effacing, conservative bureaucratic mold of two other former military men who held the post. Brent Scowcroft and the early Alexander Haig.

It says something that the State Department welcomed his promotion and that the Pentagon and CIA suggested indirectly that he might be too much George Shultz's man. As for Mr. McFarlane, he insists he will be a fair-minded coordinator of policy. He arrives on the eve of the fourth year of an administration that is in considerable trouble.

From his party's conservative core (much disappointed of late by his personnel choices) and surely from his own heart, Mr. Reagan was under substantial pressure to name his United Nations ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick. Broadly, his choice lay between a forceful advocate of his administration's more controversial policy lines and a figure representing the administration's on-and-off tendency to try to blur the sharp edges, foreign and domestic. The president's decision tells you a great deal about his plans for the rest of this term. — The Washington Post.

Australian press, textbooks still reflect tarnished image of Arabs

By Dr. Ibrahim Ata

This is the last of three articles in which the writer, who is a lecturer in sociology at Yarmouk University, presents the overall treatment of Arabs by the Australian Press and in secondary social science textbooks. Dr. Ata lived and studied in Australia, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology at Melbourne University. He visited Australia in August this year to attend the second Australia Middle-East Conference in Melbourne and delivered a lecture at the conference. Dr. Ata has made a thorough study on the "Impact of Westernisation on Muslim Arab Women" and the "Lebanese Community in Australia". The first two articles appeared in Monday's and Tuesday's Jordan Times.

The impact of the press on shaping the attitudes and policies of a nation towards another has provoked much controversy. Women, minorities, blacks and many underprivileged groups have for a long time been a target for stereotyping by the media. Recent outbreaks from Arab migrant academics, especially in the United States about an extreme bias from the press towards their culture are just beginning to appeal for a fairer and more equitable approach.

Indeed, the overall treatment of Arabs in both secondary textbooks as well as in the press has created a well-boned faulty image, brought about by inaccurate, distorted or incomplete information.

Amidst increasingly visible biased articles by the Australian press, paralleled by increasing frustration by the Arab community in Australia to rectify a tarnished image, this research was formulated to analyse the way Muslim Arab people and culture are characterised.

The study involved the selection of four of the most widely circulated Australian papers. They

are: The Herald, The Age, The Australian, and The Sun News Pictorial. The treatment included the selection of every 17th issue between January 1975 and December 1980 containing feature articles, letters to the editor and news items.

In all, a total of 435 randomly selected issues were examined, with an average of 109 issues selected from each paper. In addition, 15 of the most commonly used social studies books in secondary schools were selected.

The criteria selected for inclusion of a newspaper article included the presence of Australian government policies and community attitudes; Arab institutions in Australia — economic, social, cultural, ethnic, individually or group based.

The first subject area deals with culture, race and nomadism. One of the perennial and stereotyped images of the Arab is that of a camel-riding nomad — a caricature which embodies backwardness and illiteracy. As recently as 1958, in The Arabs, the author writes on the Arab life: Soon the last animal had filed over

the dunes, and the hollow was empty, with only the smoking remains, of the camel dung fires giving evidence that Arabs had been there.

Though a few of the books examined state that up to 28 per cent of Arabs are Bedouins, primitive and backward (the actual figure is less than 9 per cent). Arab governments have provided permanent settlements for most Bedouins. Yet the author contends that:

All over Arabia (people) moved about the desert to satisfy the needs of their animals and men (note the association). This is the nomad way of life in the desert Arab as it has been for thousands of years (p. 18.)

Other characteristics such as aggression, emotionalism, and vagueness of thought are also attributed to Arabs. Says The Sun (Feb. 26, 1974):

Divisions among the Arabs with their dynastic feuds, emotional fantasies and religious fanaticism have always been good for a Westerner to look at.

Think of what those Arab oil royalties could achieve for human freedom if only Qadhafi were a camel-driver and not a colonel.

In another article The Age (Jan. 26, 1981) writes:

Dictatorial, absolutist rule by a monarch, a military strongman, or a religious, charismatic leader is closer to Arab (and Muslim) tradition, etc.

This complacent scorn is shared by the local theatre. In a play entitled An Evening's Intercourse, the only placard in the lobby making reference to a national community read "Arabs Use Dummies, Please".

In scholarly texts such as The Oxford Children's Reference Library Volume, the author gives the following definitions to the question, "What is an Arab?" Says she:

... He is a smooth shopkeeper... who pops out of his booth to persuade a foreigner to pay twice the value for his carpet or leather bag; the baggy trousered workman asleep on the corner of the pavement and not bothered at all whether he finishes his work today, tomorrow, or never; a peasant... rides a donkey, while his wife, in a long black robe walks behind carrying bundles. — All these are Arabs.

The second subject area focuses on aggression, economic blackmail and hostility with the West. That Arab history and culture are studied with violence against itself and the West and that their emotionalism has swung Arabs "back and forth between self-control and uncontrolled outbursts of temper", is nothing new.

The trait of aggression is exclusively attributed to Arabs in books such as The Shabby Sheikh where the setting is Australia — not Arabia, where the villain is known as the shabby sheikh "because he resembles a phony Arab".

A few illustrations further reveal an 'ugly' Australian in Arab clothing, riding a camel and tormenting others.

The Sun (April 16, 1981) in an article "The Koran and the Idiot Box" rhetorically exclaims:

When our media denounces the executions, mutilations and floggings and when we sneer at the influence of oil-sheikhs, the Muslim world gives us no credit for compassion or democratic outrage.

Indeed, since 1973 the image

became associated with a threatening sheikh, standing behind a gasoline pump. Arabs have become the cause of gasoline shortages. They have become a disrupter of serene living, a subsequently are denounced in a predictable range of reactions such as a threat to the free democratic existence of the West. Indeed one of the most often asked questions is how can the possession of such vast oil wealth be justified in view of Arab 'unworthiness' and 'volatility'.

The third subject area deals with women, sex and intermarital relationship. An obsession with the "lechery" of Arabs is found throughout the literature. They are belittled as creatures who express an inherited aggressiveness through a preoccupation with sexual power. There are numerous hints in the four papers that Arabs are dominated by neurotic sexuality. They are dominated by instincts and passions, as well as by their religion, a topic which is analysed in detail later on. Notes the author of the Oxford Children's Reference Book on "The Arab World".

In some parts of the Arab World if a girl is thought to have behaved badly, her brother may kill her, and the neighbours will admire him for doing his duty.

The women usually take the lion's share of such scathing remarks. In one instance the author observes euphemistically, on the ancient techniques of pulling up of heavy buckets out of the well, "in either case — women power or camel power, the result is the same."

As for their physique writes Lengyel in Modern Egypt, 1974. Poets have sung about the beautiful eyes of young Egyptian women, almond-shaped, with long eyelashes, and an exquisitely soft, bewitching expression.... Unfortunately, this flowering beauty fades quickly under the strong Egyptian sun and hard household work. Few marks of beauty remain in older women.

Practices mistakenly identified with the teachings of the Koran are commonly referred to in the press. Some of these include the veiling of women whenever they leave the house, the prohibition of photographs save those meant for passports, and the holding of a driving licence (see The Australian, Sept. 27, 1975). The author:

An Arab husband, for example, can divorce his wife just by saying to her before a witness, "Ma Aridish" (I divorce thee) three times. The author predictably fails to stress that the legal procedure in such a case is actually more complicated than civil divorce in the West. Like other items this is not entirely incorrect, it lies by omission of relevant information.

Still a third kind of article is concerned only with trivia. The tone is well expressed in the titles, e.g., "Touch a Muslim woman and you die: Ali" (The Age, Sept. 29, 1975).

Needless to say, Arab and Anglo-Saxon cultures are polarised on the issue of sex: the emphasis of the former on the value of chastity is not understood by Australians.

Unaccustomed to dealing with the Islamic faith, and by implication the Western press as a whole, the Australian Press has

difficulty in interpreting it. The media, instead, continue to use the Western idea of the Koran as a mirror in interpreting cultural aspects of the Muslim community both in Australia and in countries such as Egypt, Syria, or Saudi Arabia. As a consequence, where the Muslim community gives prominence to its religion, its members are immediately described as fanatics and medieval throwbacks. The question remains, on what basis does the West make such judgements?

As a matter of fact a prominent feature of Islam is the political diversity of regimes which consider themselves Muslim. For instance, the polarisation of governments of Libya and Saudi Arabia is perhaps as intense as that between the Soviet Union and the United States. It should be emphasised, by the way, that not all Arabs are Muslims, and that not all Muslims are Arabs: in Egypt only there are six million Christians.

The press continues to call the religion of Islam "Mohammedanism" — both a misnomer and an insult to Muslims since it both invites the charge of 'imposter', and gives the impression that they worship Mohammed. On the other hand, the insult might be deliberate. In an article entitled "Making a mountain out of Mohammed", The Age (Aug. 17, 1977), features extracts of a letter by Mr. M. Khan objecting to calling a race-horse "Mohammad". Says he:

It is an act of disrespect and improper for anyone to name an animal after His name. For instance if someone named a race horse "Jesus Christ" don't you think it would offend millions of Christians throughout the world?

Islam and religious fanaticism

As for their physique writes Lengyel in Modern Egypt, 1974. Poets have sung about the beautiful eyes of young Egyptian women, almond-shaped, with long eyelashes, and an exquisitely soft, bewitching expression.... Unfortunately, this flowering beauty fades quickly under the strong Egyptian sun and hard household work. Few marks of beauty remain in older women.

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Insensitivity to other Islamic cultural and religious matters was clearly brought out during a recently held "Dryland Farming Congress" in Adelaide on Aug. 25, 1981. Roast pork was served to Arab Muslim delegates from the Middle East, and 24 tunes from 24 countries, including that of Israel were played: none of them was Arab (The Herald, Aug. 28, 1981).

In another article objecting to a proposal for Victoria's first Islamic school, The Herald (April 19, 1981), quotes a neighbour, Mr. Ron Scopel, says he:

We are not going to let this happen. It will create a traffic hazard and it would be a health hazard to have another couple of hundred people inside my driveway... and they abuse you.

As the Australian media continue to stress the differences between the Anglo-Saxon and Muslim communities, they continue to regard Muslim culture as threatening the Australian way of life, not enriching it. The overall reportage treats Muslims as an undifferentiated mass. Alternatively it tends to judge the Islamic faith by the actions of individuals who have violated the Anglo-Saxon code of ethics and the legal status quo.

Arabs have rarely been portrayed in a commendable or positive manner — one which is predisposed towards enhancement of their culture. Instead, the sense of antipathy has, in one form or another, perpetuated a historically oriented stereotype. In brief, the treatment has generally been a mishmash of prejudices, incorrect data, and omissions in literature.

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SPORTS



The national Jordanian basketball squad.

Jordan to compete in Olympic basketball knockout tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Basketball Federation Monday announced the names of members of the Jordanian team who are going to participate in the Asian-Olympic basketball knockouts to be held mid November in Hong Kong.

The team headed by Mr. Mudar Majdoub, President of the Federation was formed with Mr. Said Shuqun, Eld Mulqi, Walid Jada' as administrators. Ibrahim Jafari as trainer, Mustafa Sharkas as manager of the team and a member of the Jordanian Journalists Sport Information Association to be appointed.

Mr. Majdoub said that preparations and training for the Hong Kong knockouts are currently taking place in the Sports Palace at the Amman Sports City with the participation of 14 players out of which 12 will be chosen to represent Jordan also within the Olympic knockouts.

Mr. Majdoub pointed out that the Youth Welfare Organisation will contact the Jordan University and the Armed Forces to provide vacations for the players on behalf of the federation.

Romania's Dinamo attempts to get rid of losers' tag

LONDON (R) — Over the years, Romania's Dinamo Bucharest have been one of the best liked clubs in European football — for the simple reason they are among the most consistent losers in the history of the Champions' Cup.

It was widely believed the next best thing to being drawn against Maltese, Luxembourg or Cypriot opposition — all of which is the equivalent of a bye — was a meeting with Dinamo.

Or so West German holders Hamburg must have fondly thought when they travelled to Bucharest two weeks ago for the first leg of their second round clash with the Romanians.

But a stunning 3-0 reverse leaves Hamburg, who were given a first round bye, tottering on the threshold of the 'exit' door and gives Dinamo a glorious opportunity of surviving the second round for the first time in 11 attempts on Wednesday night.

Should Hamburg bow out, they will earn the dubious distinction of becoming the seventh club to come to grief in their opening tie as European Champions.

Nor will last weekend's 4-0 thrashing at Borussia Moenchengladbach in the Bundesliga and a cruel run of injuries do much for Hamburg's shattered confidence.

Such is the crisis facing Hamburg that coach Ernst Happel will have only three substitutes to call on, including striker Thomas von Heesen, who has just restarted training after a lengthy injury.

Fullback Bernd Wehmeyer, outstanding in last season's triumph over Juventus in Athens, is also short of full fitness but will play despite a nagging thigh strain.

But international striker Juregen Milewski is definitely out, as are midfielder discovery Michael Schroeder, enjoying a superb first season in the Bundesliga, and Danish star Allan Hansen.

Dinamo will be without suspended international striker Ionel Augustin, who scored the opening goal in Bucharest before collecting his second yellow card of the competition. His place goes to 21-year-old Lica Movila, one of the stars of the Romanian Olympic squad.

Strangely, Dinamo have not been doing so well in the league. They were beaten 3-0 at home by neighbours Steaua recently and if Hamburg can snatch an early goal, the Romanians may do what they invariably do best and simply cave in.

While Dinamo have been uni-

ding a reputation for snatching defeat from the jaws of victory, England's Liverpool have become accustomed to success and started the season as firm favourites to lift the trophy for a fourth time.

But a goalless draw at home to Athletic Bilbao in the first-leg has left them a lot of work to do in Spain although they have survived similar crises in the past.

Liverpool have been at pains to play down their confrontation with Andoni Goikoetxea, labelled the "butcher of Bilbao" for his infamous tackle on Diego Maradona which put the Argentine in hospital.

Goikoetxea is a genuine threat in more ways than one and uses his prodigious frame to equally destructive effect in Bilbao's set-piece moves.

Fortunately for Liverpool, East German referee Prokop is one of the best in the world and will be quick to cut Goikoetxea down to size if the giant defender resorts to shady tactics.

While the loss of Hamburg and Liverpool would be a sad blow to the competition as a whole, Italian Champions Roma would not mourn their passing.

There is no doubt Roma are the

team everyone wants to see in the final in their own Olympic stadium next May.

The unique Brazilian wizardry of Falcão and Toninho Cerezo has transformed them into one of the most exciting sides in football and overconfidence will be their only danger against CSKA Sofia, whom they beat 1-0 in Bulgaria.

Similarly, few fans outside Manchester and Aberdeen would object to a Cup-Winners' Cup final between Barcelona and Juventus.

But the free-spending Latins face a genuine threat from Scotland and England in the coming months.

Aberdeen lifted the trophy in thrilling fashion against Real Madrid last season and should advance to the quarter-finals at the expense of Beveren, having drawn 1-0 in the first-leg in Belgium.

United, the English first division leaders, are even better placed and should build on the 2-1 win they achieved against Spartak Varna in Bulgaria.

Juventus and Barcelona, meanwhile, will quietly dispose of Paris St. Germain and Dutch cup holders Nijmegen respectively.

Top seeds crash in Hong Kong Grand Prix opening round

HONG KONG (R) — Newcomer David Pate saved two match points before sending top-seeded fellow American Brian Teacher tumbling to defeat in the first round of a \$100,000 Grand Prix Tennis Tournament here Tuesday.

Pate, a 21-year-old qualifier from Las Vegas who turned professional just three months ago, fought out a three set thriller lasting nearly four hours with Teacher before winning 7-6, 6-7, 7-6.

Second-seeded Robert Van't Hof also crashed to a qualifier on a day of upsets. He lost to Larry Stefanki 6-3, 7-6 while unseeded defending champion Pat Dupe beat seventh-seeded Tom Gullikson 3-6, 6-2, 7-5 in two other all-

American first round clashes. Pate and Teacher fought desperately for a second round place. With honours even after two sets, Pate won a first set tie-breaker 7-5 and Teacher won the second by the same score — neither was prepared to give ground.

The 12th game of the final set went to deuce 13 times before being forced to a third tie-breaker. And it was Pate who held his nerve as he clinched victory 4-6.

Two seeds who did survive were third seed Mark Edmondson of Australia, who beat American Scott McCam 7-6, 6-2, and fifth seed Sammy Giammalva of the U.S., who crushed Francisco Gonzalez of Paraguay 6-2, 7-6.

Former England captain leaves struggling Swansea

SWANSEA, Wales (R) — Former England soccer captain Emlyn Hughes Monday quit struggling second division Swansea City, two days after the resignation of the club's manager John Toshack.

Club captain Hughes, who was on a month-to-month contract, was one of several ex-Liverpool players brought to Swansea by interest of the club.

their former team-mate Toshack. Hughes spent last Friday night trying to persuade Toshack to stay at Swansea.

Toshack led the Welsh club from the fourth division to the first in four years. Caretaker manager Doug Livermore said of Hughes' departure: "It was his own decision. He left it was in the best interest of the club."

Rummenigge follows in big brother's footsteps

BONN (R) — The arrival on the West German soccer scene this season of 19-year-old Michael Rummenigge is leaving a lot of defenders wondering if they are seeing double when they face the formidable Bayern Munich attack.

It was never easy to stop Bayern's free-scoring Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, twice European Footballer of the Year. But now that his younger brother is alongside him it is a nightmare for opposing defences.

Though there is a large age gap between the two brothers — Karl-Heinz was 24 last month — the uncanny similarity of their style of play is already prompting some seasoned observers to predict a great future for Michael.

With only a few Bundesliga (first division) games behind him, the younger Rummenigge had his praises sung by no less an authority than national trainer Jupp Derwall after making his debut for the West German under-21 side in a goalless draw in Hungary this month.

The eulogies heaped on the teenager are worrying Bayern Manager Uli Hoeness. "It is nonsense to praise the lad so much," he said. "In Hungary he put up a good performance in a weak team, no more. He has the makings of a good player. Luckily he's shrewd enough to know that he must still work hard."

Michael's shock of blond hair is not the only attribute which makes him difficult to distinguish from Karl-Heinz on the pitch. There is the same appetite for the ball, speed off the mark and killer instinct in front of goal.

In his first eight League and Cup matches he scored five times, often in great style.

His goal which opened the scoring in Bayern's 2-1 away win against Eintracht Brunswick has every chance of being the goal of the season. Karl-Heinz crossed from the right for Michael to race in and volley home from what seemed an impossible angle on the



The Rummenigge brothers both play for F.C. Bayern

byline beyond the far post.

Before the season started the younger Rummenigge seemed to be third choice for Bayern's number nine shirt behind experienced international Dieter Hoess — brother of manager Uli — and under-21 international Reinhold Mathy.

Rummenigge got his chance because of injuries to the other two and because of the arrival of trainer Udo Lattek, looking for fresh blood to lift Bayern after a disappointing season.

The retirement of midfielder Paul Breitner last spring had marked the end of the so-called "Breitnigge partnership" and many thought it would herald a sharp decline in the fortunes of the Munich club.

However, Lattek's new mixture, particularly the Rummenigge-Rummenigge double strike-force, seems to have all the right ingredients.

The teenager puts his brother

summer of hard training. Instead of taking a holiday he stayed on in Munich for daily sessions of cross-country running, weight training and swimming.

"It paid off," he says. "I was in peak condition at the first training session and was able to take my chance."

Team-mates have stopped calling Michael "Kleiner" (little one) and now refer to him as 'Micha' in much the same way as they abbreviate his brother's name to 'Kalle'.

That scoring goals has always run in the family is clear from the fact that the eldest Rummenigge brother, Wolfgang, was also a centre forward. He played in the second division for DJK Guetersloh in the mid-1970s.

At this early stage Michael's career has followed a similar pattern to Karl-Heinz's. Both started with Borussia Lipstadt, an amateur league side in their native Westphalia, before moving to Bayern.

Both trained to become bankers, though unlike Karl-Heinz, Michael has decided to complete his banking examinations this winter before becoming a full-time professional. Karl-Heinz was also 19 when he established himself in Bayern's first team.

But Michael has a long way to go to emulate his subsequent record. Big brother has since gone on to win almost every major award the game has to offer, including the European Cup with Bayern and

European Championship with West Germany and, as undisputed captain and inspiration behind the national side, will doubtless add to his 67 caps.

Though Michael has the added pressure of being expected to live up to the Rummenigge name, being the younger brother of a star player does have its compensations.

When he first arrived in Munich he lived with his elder brother and Karl-Heinz's wife Martina and has enjoyed the protection and patronage of his formidable brother, whose word at Bayern probably carries as much weight as trainer Lattek's.

However, Michael confessed in a recent television interview that he moved out of his brother's home last season because of personal differences with Karl-Heinz.

But there is clearly no residual antagonism. He is still a regular visitor there either to do his laundry or to baby-sit for his brother.

Michael's main problem now may be to shake off all the comparisons with his brother and establish his own identity.

Whenever he is written about there are inevitable references to the fact that they have the same steely blue eyes or that their voices are so indistinguishable they can be mistaken for each other over the phone.

"There is one enormous difference which one must not forget," Michael said. "Kalle is a world star — I'm just a greenhorn."

Australia topples world hockey champions Pakistan

KARACHI (R) — Australia improved their victory chances in the Champion's Trophy Men's Hockey Tournament with a 2-0 win over World Champions here Tuesday.

Terry Walsh scored twice in a three-minute burst shortly before the end.

Australian coach Richard Riggs said his team stood a good chance of overall success in the six-nation tournament provided they beat Olympic champions India on Wednesday.

Both West Germany and Australia remain the only unbeaten sides. West Germany, who face the Australians on Friday, have six points from their three matches, one more than Australia.

Pakistan defeated for the first time Tuesday, face West Germany

and holds the Netherlands, 4-2 winners against New Zealand, in their last two games.

Pakistan squandered two good chances which fell to skipper Hanif Khan and were punished when Walsh struck in the 62nd and 64th minutes.

First, Walsh capitalised on a pass from substitute Nigel Patmore, who came on for the slightly injured Terry Leece, and beat goalkeeper Shahid Ali, responsible for some fine saves earlier.

Two minutes later Walsh added his second goal after a fine solo run.

The Dutch, defeated in all three previous matches, scored twice in the last five minutes to settle the outcome against New Zealand.

New Zealand went ahead in the 11th minute through skipper Arthur Perkins but Roderick Bouwman converted a penalty corner three minutes later.

Jan Carel Jenniskens netted in the 42nd minute to put the Dutch ahead for the first time but their advantage was wiped out when Ramesh Patel converted a penalty stroke in the 52nd minute.

Theodore Doyer converted a penalty stroke and Cees Jan Diepeveen scored a field goal in the closing minutes.

WBC champion makes 1st title defence

TOKYO (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight champion Frank Cedenio of the Philippines will make his first title defence against Japan's Koji Kobayashi in Nagoya, central Japan, on Jan. 18.

The 27-year-old Cedenio, who took the crown from Britain's Charlie Magri in London in September, boasts a record of 31 wins including 14 knockouts, six defeats and three draws.

Kobayashi, 25, has 20 wins including 14 knockouts, one defeat and three draws.

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WORLD

Alfonsin hopes to lead Argentina in December

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin, who Monday swept to victory in general elections to restore Argentina to democracy, has said he believes the armed forces will hand over power early in December, ending nearly eight years of military rule.

Mr. Alfonsin, who won 52 per cent of the vote in the presidential election and whose party gained an absolute majority in parliament on a platform promising strict adherence to the constitution, has also named three ministers to serve in his future administration.

The Radicals dealt a crushing blow to the Peronist Party, which suffered its first ever election defeat since Gen. Juan Domingo Peron founded the broad-based populist movement in 1945.

However Mr. Alfonsin and defeated Peronist candidate Italo Luder put aside their differences Monday night and met in what Mr. Luder described as a show of political goodwill.

Mr. Luder told reporters afterwards the two had met as "a show of political harmony that strengthened democracy and highlighted the maturity of the country's political circles."



Raul Alfonsin

One of the Radical Party's most respected elder statesmen, Juan Carlos Pugliese, who was appointed defence minister during the election campaign, will now face

the difficult task of controlling the armed forces. The Radicals pledged during the campaign to punish human rights offenders in the "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas and slash the military budget.

Health Minister-designate Also Neri has promised to expand the state's role in the management of mostly union-run health services, while Roque Carranza will be given the public works and services portfolio.

Economist Bernardo Grinspun, widely tipped to become Mr. Alfonsin's economy minister, told reporters Monday night the first priority of the new administration would be to deal with the economic crisis gripping the country.

He called on the military to hand over power to the elected government before the scheduled date of Jan. 30, to allow the new authorities to start work on solving Argentina's 351 per cent inflation rate, deep recession and a crisis in rescheduling the country's massive foreign debt.

Mr. Alfonsin, 57, had told reporters earlier he believed the armed forces would hand over power early in December.

Poland's amnesty for underground activists expires without incident

WARSAW (R) — An amnesty extended by Poland's communist leaders to underground dissidents expired at midnight Monday night without any acknowledgment from the government or mention by the official media.

But informed sources said that despite the silence, the authorities would probably announce a prolongation of the measure, seen as an important part of their efforts to stabilise Poland politically and economically.

The sources said an extension was likely to be agreed by parliament later in the week and made retroactive to Nov. 1.

Zygmunt Papierz, the Warsaw provincial prosecutor said: "What-

ever the final deadline for coming out of hiding, the amnesty does not end today."

The amnesty was offered by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's government last July with the intention of helping to heal the rifts in Polish society caused by its conflict with the Solidarity free trade union and the imposition of martial law.

Government sources said the final hours of the amnesty were marked by a sharp increase in the number of underground Solidarity activists and political dissidents who surrendered.

But they refused to go beyond the number of 536 people said to

have asked for amnesty by last Friday.

There was no sign of the demonstrations on behalf of political prisoners called for by underground Solidarity leaders to coincide with the end of the amnesty period.

Many Poles seem more concerned by the reintroduction of butter rationing, lifted only five months ago because of a shortage of supplies, and by a lack of hard cash to buy more abroad.

Big queues built up outside stores selling butter Monday as people tried to stock up in advance of the new restrictions which were due to come into force Tuesday.

7 Greens talk peace with E. German leader

EAST BERLIN (R) — Seven members of West Germany's anti-nuclear Greens Party met East German leader Erich Honecker Monday in an attempt to get him to sign an undertaking to work for unilateral disarmament.

Greens member Petra Kelly said the delegation presented Dr. Honecker with a "personal peace treaty" signed by all seven Greens during their meeting in the council of state building in East Berlin.

It pledged them and Dr. Honecker to renounce the use of force against each other, not to regard each other as enemies and to work in their own countries for unilateral disarmament.

West German television said Dr. Honecker signed part of the treaty but failed to put his name to the section mentioning unilateral disarmament.

The Greens have spearheaded a West German movement to ban the siting in Europe of NATO Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles.

Monday's meeting was arranged after Ms. Kelly and two other Greens were detained in

East Berlin last May during a peace demonstration.

Two days later Dr. Honecker, without mentioning their detention, expressed regret in the East German party newspaper Neues Deutschland that he had not had the opportunity to meet the Greens.

At the same time the newspaper published a statement by the Greens urging a European nuclear-free zone and indirectly calling for East German "peace" dissidents to be allowed a free voice.

The Greens told a news conference later that they had handed Dr. Honecker a list of 30 detained members of the East German peace movement and had received his assurance that a Lutheran church member arrested last August would be released and the case of another dissident reviewed.

They said he also given his blessing for a televised East-West German discussion between members of the churches of both countries on questions of peace, to be shown live.

5 new states named for Security Council in '84

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Egypt, India, Ukraine, Peru and Upper Volta have been elected to two-year terms at the U.N. Security Council beginning January 1984.

The five are replacing Guyana, Poland, Jordan, Togo and Zaire. They will join five other non-permanent members of the council — Nicaragua, Malta, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Reagan has still not officially said he would run again. Mr. Jackson is entering a Democratic field already occupied by seven veteran white politicians who follow methodical timetables and careful publicity programmes.

His aides gave a hint of things to come last week by saying the public could count on two things over the weekend — their boss would appear at an important political forum in New Hampshire and would hold off on his candidacy announcement.

Mr. Jackson never made it to new Hampshire. But he did turn up on a Sunday evening television interview programme to say he would indeed run and would make his formal declaration on Thursday in Washington.

Asked during the programme how he dealt with talk that many people have found him too mercurial and unorthodox to trust, Mr. Jackson replied: "Those who



FOUND BY THE MARINES: Annie Albarian, 23, of Tripoli, Lebanon, poses in front of St. Vartan Cathedral in New York Sunday. She was

rescued by U.S. Marines invading Grenada where she was studying medicine at St. George's University (A.P. wirephoto)

50-year-old 'Hillside strangler' convicted for 1 of 10 murders

LOS ANGELES (R) — A 50-year-old car upholsterer, Angelo Buono, was convicted of one of 10 murders in the so-called Hillside stranger killings after the longest criminal trial in U.S. history.

Pale and greying after four years in jail, Buono looked at the ground as the court clerk Monday read the verdict of the jury of seven women and five men.

Judge Ronald George, who had presided over the 345-day trial, spread over nearly two years, ordered the jury to resume its deliberations Tuesday to reach a verdict on the remaining nine counts.

The jury gave no immediate indication why it had decided to announce a partial verdict Monday. If convicted of two of the murders, Buono could, under Cal-

ifornia law, be sentenced to die in the gas chamber.

The 10 murders, all of young women, began on Oct. 18, 1977, and had Los Angeles in a grip of fear for four months while the killings continued.

The women, whose bodies were abandoned on hillsides, included prostitutes, a waitress, schoolgirls and a college student.

Buono's cousin, Kenneth Bianchi, 32, pleaded guilty to taking part in five of the murders. He received a life sentence and spent 90 days of the witnesses stand during Buono's trial.

Buono was found guilty Monday of the murder of victim number eight, Lauren Wagner, an 18-year-old student. A post mor-

tem showed she had been sexually assaulted, strangled and had electrical burns on her hands.

During the wave of killings, firms and colleges set up escort services. The police followed up an estimated 100,000 tips and clues.

In his summing up, the prosecutor, Roger Boren, described both Buono and Bianchi as cruel, crafty, cold-blooded and immoral animals.

Buono's court-appointed lawyers, Gerald Chaffetz and Katherine Mader, contended that Bianchi was a pathological liar who had committed the murders alone and had implicated Buono to save himself from the gas chamber.

Jesse Jackson rivals Reagan in political stunts

WASHINGTON (R) — Black rights leader Jesse Jackson announces his campaign for the U.S. presidency this week, following an unorthodox route that clearly shows what he means when he says he is marching to the beat of a different drummer.

The flamboyant, 42-year-old Baptist minister, who disclosed on Sunday that he would seek the opposition Democratic Party's 1984 nomination, has edged toward the fray with more feints, dodges and drama than any White House contender in memory except perhaps incumbent Republican Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan has still not officially said he would run again. Mr. Jackson is entering a Democratic field already occupied by seven veteran white politicians who follow methodical timetables and careful publicity programmes.

His aides gave a hint of things to come last week by saying the public could count on two things over the weekend — their boss would appear at an important political forum in New Hampshire and would hold off on his candidacy announcement.

Mr. Jackson never made it to new Hampshire. But he did turn up on a Sunday evening television interview programme to say he would indeed run and would make his formal declaration on Thursday in Washington.

Asked during the programme how he dealt with talk that many people have found him too mercurial and unorthodox to trust, Mr. Jackson replied: "Those who

march to the beat of a different drummer are always looked upon with a certain distance."

"And I accept that role." Then he scrapped his prepared itinerary again, following up his announcement with meetings in New York City on Monday when aides had said they expected him to be in Washington.

It was all vintage Jesse Jackson and a marked contrast to what the U.S. political world is used to in the way of White House candidates, such as Walter Mondale, or ex-astronaut Sen. John Glenn of Ohio.

Where they approached their moment in the declaration limelight with meticulous preparation, leaving no one to guess about the tiniest detail of scheduling, Mr. Jackson is preparing that has marked his 12-year rise as a power in the civil rights movement.

Mr. Jackson has a press spokesman based in Chicago, site of his own rights group, a campaign advisory committee in nearby Gary, Indiana, and several associates in Washington who handle different aspects of his itinerary.

Telephone calls to all of them the day after his surprise announcement found either no available or no one who knew beyond doubt where Mr. Jackson was. The majority view was New York.

"Jesse has got to stop this if he wants people to pay attention to him for long in this campaign," said one acquaintance. "He just doesn't understand that yet."

Over 1,400 detained so far in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Police have rounded up more than 1,400 people in the past two weeks in the troubled North Indian state of Punjab in a crackdown on extremists and law-breakers, state-run All-India Radio reported Tuesday.

The police action follows a wave of violence in the prosperous farming state, much of it blamed by police on Sikh extremists campaigning for greater autonomy and religious concessions.

Nearly 50 people were killed last month in Punjab, home for many of India's 12 million Sikhs. The radio quoted Punjab police chief P.S. Bhinder as saying a large number of illegal firearms and ammunition had been seized during police raids across the state.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said the government had directed the police and paramilitary forces to continue the operation against what it termed "anti-social elements."

On Sunday, Harbhand Singh Longowal, leader of the militant Akali Dal Party based in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, rejected a proposal by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to set up a tribunal to settle the territorial claims the party is making on behalf of Punjab state.

The mass-circulation Indian Express newspaper Tuesday backed the police round-up in Punjab, but said the problem must also be tackled at the negotiating table.

Zimbabwe's ex-premier detained

HARARE (R) — Former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa has been arrested under Zimbabwe's emergency laws, his family said Tuesday.

State security chief Emmerson Munangagwa said Mr. Muzorewa had been arrested Monday night, but could give no details of why or for how long he might be held.

Members of the bishop's family and officials of his United African National Council (UANC) Party told Reuters they tried to get access to him at Harare central police station Monday night but failed. His wife was not allowed to send him food, they said.

The group was trying again for access with a lawyer Tuesday morning but after almost two hours at the police station they said they had no success so far.

None of the family wished to be identified. They described the situation as extremely sensitive. The bishop was seized at his home in the northern Harare suburb of Borrowdale. The family said he was taken in by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), Zimbabwe's secret service.

Another opposition leader, the Rev. Ndabamigwi Sithole, said he was shocked by bishop Muzorewa's arrest and accused the government of persecuting its political opponents.

Visit to Israel
Bishop Muzorewa, 58, aroused government anger last month when he was reported as saying during a visit to Israel that Zimbabwe should establish diplomatic

relations with that country in order to benefit from its technological and agricultural expertise. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe accused him of working with Israel to destabilise Zimbabwe. Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe was threatened by an Israeli-South African-white Rhodesian triumvirate.

At a news conference last Saturday Bishop Muzorewa angrily denied he was conspiring against the government. He accused the administration of political harassment and oppression which he said was as bad as during white minority rule in the former Rhodesia.

Since Mr. Mugabe became prime minister at independence in 1980, relations between the government and Bishop Muzorewa have steadily deteriorated. Mr. Mugabe has frequently alleged that Bishop Muzorewa has had a force of 5,000 irregulars undergoing military training in South Africa since independence in preparation for an eventual push against his government. Bishop Muzorewa has always denied the charge.

He told reporters on Saturday that he had visited Israel and Egypt on biblical studies. He said he had no contacts with Israeli government leaders or officials and denied suggesting Zimbabwe should establish relations.

Mr. Mugabe has repeatedly said Zimbabwe would never establish ties with the Israelis. He told a rural rally at the weekend that Israel had trained some South African commandos for the Smith and Muzorewa governments.

Month-long rains affect Thailand
BANGKOK (R) — At least 47 people have died in heavy rain and floods that hit Thailand since early last month and crops and property have been damaged in 46 provinces, interior ministry officials said Tuesday.

They said most of the casualties were in the east and northeast of the country with nearly 100,000 families affected. Almost 2,000 roads, 252 bridges, 316 Buddhist temples and many schools were damaged while thousands of animals had died.

The officials said water levels were dropping in 20 of the 46 provinces.

COLUMN

Chinese tabloid banned as vulgar

PEKING (R) — A Chinese newspaper has been banned for publishing vulgar articles about a film star's divorce and escapades short stories as an official drive against "moral pollution" gained momentum. The China Youth News said Tuesday the tabloid Qwen (interesting news), published in the northern town of Baoding, had printed an article about a film star's divorce which "advocated the idea of individual struggle and had an unhealthy tone". The tabloid also printed a short story entitled "The Missing Caster" which was "preposterous, divorced from real life and had a very low ideological tone," it added. The newspaper had been published as a supplement to a magazine which was losing money, it said.

Indonesian plastic surgeons rebuked

JAKARTA (R) — An Indonesian Muslim leader said Tuesday doctors who surgically restored hymens to women seeking to convince their future husbands they were virgins were committing a grave sin. Syukri Ghazali, chairman of the Islamic ulama council, told the newspaper Kompas that the doctors were abetting women to indulge in fornication. "Such women definitely have the intention to deceive their future husbands," Mr. Ghazali said. His strong comments followed reports that an increasing number of Indonesian women were undergoing surgery to have their hymens restored so that they can appear to be virgins on their wedding nights.

U.K. minister denies ex-editor's charge

LONDON (R) — A British minister has rejected suggestions he had misled parliament when allowing Australian tycoon Rupert Murdoch to take over the Times newspaper group without reference to a monopolies commission. Harold Evans, ex-editor of the Sunday Times and later the Times until asked to resign by Mr. Murdoch, charged in a recent book that the Minister, John Biffen, then trade secretary, had given a false impression the Sunday Times was unprofitable at the time of the 1981 takeover. Mr. Biffen informed parliament Monday he was satisfied, as required under the Fair Trading Act, that the Sunday Times was not economic as a going concern and as a separate newspaper.

Old Vic theatre back into business

LONDON (R) — The Old Vic, one of Britain's most prestigious theatres, reopened its doors Monday after a life-saving injection of cash from a Canadian "rag-to-riches" discount store millionaire. Edwin Mervish, known to his customers as "honest Ed", has pumped more than £2.5 million (\$3.75 million) into the Old Vic, which was once Britain's national theatre and the London home of Shakespearean acting. He plans to make the 165-year-old theatre pay its way by offering people living in and around London cut-price subscriptions and a wide variety of production along the lines of his Royal Alexandra theatre in Toronto. "It's not really any more than a movie," 69-year-old Mervish told reporters Monday, referring to the £10 (\$15) minimum mid-week matinee subscription price for six shows. The theatre, reopened Monday night with the London premiere of "Blondel", a musical with lyrics by Tim Rice and music by Stephen Oliver.

Chrysanthemum has 688 flowers

TOURS, France (R) — Amateur gardener Francois Santini says he has beaten his own world record for a chrysanthemum — 688 flowers on a single plant. Santini, who said he held the previous world record with a single plant 400 flowers, has trained his family to rush out in the middle of the night to protect his plants during storms. The latest plant is 183 cm tall and 547 cm. in circumference. "Now I am going to grow one with 1,000 flowers on a single plant. After that, I stop," he said. Santini may have an edge over other amateur gardeners.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A Q 10 6 ♠ K Q 9 8 ♠ K Q J 5
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT
Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ Q 10 6 5 ♥ 9 3 ♦ 8 5 4 2 ♠ A K 6
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A J 8 5 3 ♥ K 9 5 ♦ 7 3 ♠ K Q 9
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ A K Q ♠ A K J 10 5 ♦ J 8 7 ♠ 9 2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♦ Pass
Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ K Q 5 ♥ 8 2 ♦ A Q J 9 8 ♠ 7 6 3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ K 9 3 ♥ Q 8 7 5 ♦ A K J 6 ♠ 7 2
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Ferdinand Marcos

Marcos says premier could succeed him

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said Prime Minister Cesar Virata, as chairman of the inner cabinet executive committee, would take over as head of government if he could not continue as chief executive.

He reminded government and military officials meeting at the presidential palace that, under the constitution, an election would have to be held within 90 days to fill the vacant presidency.

There has been continued speculation about the Philippines presidency since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in August and persistent rumours regarding Marcos' health. The executive committee, a sort of "super cabinet" within the government, is headed by the prime minister.

2 Soviet planes reportedly shot down over Afghan town besieged by rebels

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government have shot down two Soviet transport planes which were trying to resupply a besieged town in eastern Afghanistan. Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The guerrillas downed the planes, light aircraft identified as either Antonov-26 or Antonov-32 models, about two weeks ago at Khost, one of three strategic towns under guerrilla siege. The diplomats said, quoting reports from their embassies in the Afghan capital.

To the west of Khost, near Gardez, guerrillas also ambushed a

civilian bus carrying 30 Afghan army soldiers dressed in civilian clothes and hiding guns under their seats, they added.

About 10 of the soldiers were killed in the attack on the bus, which appeared to be trying to sneak reinforcements through guerrilla-held areas and into Khost, they added.

Recent Afghan army reinforcements and a heavy Soviet bombing campaign have slowed a two-month-long guerrilla offensive against Khost, Urgun and Jaji, three communist strongholds close to the Pakistan border.

Pakistan accuses Kabul
ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's

foreign minister Tuesday accused Afghanistan of violating their common border 44 times in the past six months.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told the military government's civilian advisory council that most of the violations were short flights by Afghan aircraft over Pakistani territory.

"However, on three occasions — Aug. 30, Sept. 18 and Oct. 4 — Afghan aircraft and helicopter gunships strafed, rocketed and bombed Pakistani territory, as a result of which a total of three persons were killed and nine injured," the official AFP news agency quoted him as saying.

مكة المكرمة